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KORNILOV CONTRASTS U.S., USSR STANDS ON DETENTE

PM021439 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Feb 82 p 3

[Political observer Yuriy **Kornilov** article under the rubric "A Look at Events": "Standard Bearers of Peace"]

[Text] "You -- the Soviet people and the CPSU -- can always take pride in your peace mission, your historic contribution to the struggle for peace and detente. You bring mankind an inestimable gift -- deliverance from war and nuclear catastrophe." This is what Gus Hall, leader of the U.S. communists, said in Moscow when speaking from the lofty platform of the 26th CPSU Congress. These heartfelt words attest to the tremendous and constantly growing international prestige of our socialist motherland, which, together with its friends and allies, is a standard bearer of peace and the chief bulwark of the peoples' security.

It is one year since the 26th party congress -- a comparatively short time, but how much the Soviet Union has done to preserve and strengthen peace and to reinforce socialism's positions in that time! Evaluating the state of affairs in the international arena, eminent statesmen and politicians of various countries and the press unanimously emphasize that the results of the Soviet communists' congress and the peace program for the eighties, put forward there by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, have now become an important improving, stablizing and motive force in world politics. Although this program is not designed to be realized in a single year, it is already having a beneficial effect on the course of world events.

The tremendous influence that the results of the 26th CPSU Congress are having on the international climate is natural. The peace program advanced by the congress, as is known, is a multifaceted complex of initiatives embracing a wide range of questions. They relate to both nuclear missiles and conventional types of weapons and concern the situation in Europe and the Near, Middle and Far East. They involve measures of both a political and a military nature. All these initiatives are united by one chief aim, by one common desire: to rid the peoples of the threat of nuclear war.

Seeking to defend peace and strengthen detente, in the post congress period the Soviet Union has advanced and is continuing to advance new large-scale foreign policy initiatives aimed at preventing nuclear catastrophe. The visit that L.I. Brezhnev made to the FRG in November 1981, in the course of which the Soviet leader put forward an exceptionally important program for the curtailment of nuclear arms in Europe, was a major political action in the name of the peoples' security. The essence of this program is well known: To ensure that ultimately there are no nuclear weapons -- medium-range or tactical -- on European soil. Commenting on the Soviet proposals and the stand taken by the USSR at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, the international press emphasizes with good reason that the question of nuclear weapons in Europe is not only a question of the continent's future and the destiny of the hundreds of millions of people inhabiting it. It is also a question of the destiny of world peace. The Soviet Union advocates seeking a solution at the negotiating table so that no one's security is infringed upon and the level of military confrontation in Europe diminishes.

The USSR's desire to avert nuclear catastrophe was convincingly expressed at the 36th UN General Assembly session, where a very important political document -- the declaration proclaiming the unleashing of nuclear war a very grave crime against mankind -- was examined on our country's initiative and approved by an overwhelming majority of votes. Another Soviet proposal -- to take effective measures to prevent the spread of the arms race into space -- has also received broad UN support. Our country's active support for the idea of creating nuclear-free zones, particularly in the north of Europe, is designed to help improve the political climate. The initiatives, as we see, are different, but they are all imbued with concern for strengthening peace and are distinguished by concreteness and realism and by readiness to take other countries' interests and positions into consideration.

Under conditions of increasing international tension the CPSU and the Soviet state over and over again express readiness for a constructive dialogue and for cooperation on the entire spectrum of concrete measures to consolidate the positive results of the detente process.

Every step to ensure lasting peace takes a great effort and it takes a struggle to scale each new height in strengthening the peoples' security. U.S. and NATO imperialist circles, seeking to create some worldwide antisocialist coalition under their leadership and to change the objective course of world development, are not ceasing their attempts to acquire a somewhat longer and sharper nuclear sword so as to pursue a policy of diktat and blackmail by wielding it. The U.S. administration is going further and further along the dangerous path of building up arsenals of various types of weapons of mass destruction, as is evidenced by the comprehensive plan, published by Washington in October 1981 and unprecedented in scope, for the development of U.S. strategic nuclear arms, by the large-scale production of neutron warheads, begun on the White Houses' orders, and by the multibillion-dollar "chemical rearmament" program recently announced by R. Reagan. Brandishing the bugaboo of the mythical "Soviet threat," the sinister alliance of manufacturers of weapons and lies that has taken shape in the West is fueling tension and seeking to turn West Europe into the Pentagon's nuclear arsenal. In an attempt to crush the peoples' will for freedom and independence the imperialists and their accomplices and voluntary allies are kindling hotbeds of conflicts and creating more and more new sources of tension in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

But the times when imperialism could hold undivided sway over huge expanses of the planet have gone, gone forever! The world is different now, the correlation of forces in the world arena has changed and is continuing to change in favor of peace and socialism and it is a noteworthy feature of our time that any attempt to "roll back socialism" and any aggressive hegemonist action aimed at torpedoing detente meet with a resolute and ever-growing rebuff. Whatever part of the world and whatever range of international problems you take, everywhere you clearly feel the beneficial effect of the USSR's profoundly peace-loving foreign policy, which, since the adoption in November 1917 of the Soviet power's first foreign policy act, the decree on peace, has retained in full its inherent Leninist features -- class nature and internationalism, democratism and humanity, love of peace and historical optimism. Today it is perfectly obvious that it is precisely socialism that is the chief real force capable of protecting mankind from the threat of a destructive nuclear war.

Time and the course of international events fully confirm the accuracy and validity of the analysis that the 26th CPSU Congress made of the international situation in the early eighties. Time and the course of events also fully confirm the correctness of the party's conclusions, the essence of which is that in our time when imperialist and reactionary circles are continuing to step up their dangerous activity, there is no more important task facing the peoples than that of defending and strengthening peace. As for our country, which is greeting its glorious 60th anniversary in its prime, it will continue, as L.I. Brezhnev emphasized recently in conversation with representatives of the Socialist International's Consultative Council on Disarmament, to impregnate the provisions of the peace program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress with concrete new initiatives, seeking to reduce the threat of war, strengthen peace and deepen detente.

The Soviet Union believes that there is now no more important task facing the peoples than that of defending and strengthening peace. The foreign policy of our society, where labor is king, was, is and will be a policy of peace. The great Lenin raised the banner of peace and cooperation among the peoples. The Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the entire Soviet people are true to this banner and bear it aloft!

REAGAN 'DEVIATED FROM TRUTH' AT PRESS CONFERENCE

PM091545 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Feb 82 p 5

[Genrikh Borovik dispatch under the rubric "Views and Events": "Which Is Worse; History as Viewed from Inside the White House"]

[Text] New York -- The U.S. President came out once again to meet the press under the piercing gaze of television cameras wearing the practiced winning smile of a modest man who, despite holding the highest office in the land, has not let power go to his head and who, although understanding all about the responsibility which comes with power, wants to be as truthful as the U.S. President can be and as frank as the office of head of a great state allows him to be.

He took up his usual place on a small rostrum bearing the presidential emblem and began answering questions. He spoke about the economy, the budget, taxes and much more besides. Then someone asked whether the President saw any dangerous parallels between the course he is currently purusing in El Salvador and the policy which at one time led to the U.S. war in Vietnam.

Of course, a press conference by a U.S. president arouses interest not only in America. Even questions relating purely to the U.S. economy affect not only Americans in this interdependent world of ours, even more so then this applies to problems relating to war and peace and to the frightening possibility of another terrible tragedy....

And then the world was astonished to discover that the President's replies to questions on the dangerous "Vietnam-El Salvador" parallels did not tie up at all with the truthful expression on his face. In this part of the press conference the President made particularly free with the historical facts of how U.S. aggression in Vietnam started.

So little did he trouble to ensure that what he was saying tied in with the well-known truth of the matter that journalists throughout the world, the United States included, immediately remarked on it.

This is not the first time the strange relationship between Ronald Reagan and the truth has been remarked on. The press conference now being described is the eighth in the administration's year in the White House. In the previous seven Reagan has almost always given grounds for thinking that the truth and the U.S. President do not hit it off. Maybe it is time the relationship between them was discussed in earnst.

It seems I am not alone in being sick to death of catching Washington out in one lie after another, of chiding the White House for its immorality, and of arguing that it is wrong to try to deceive people -- in short, of appealing to its conscience. I would therefore like to appeal to logic, to simple human logic.

So the U.S. President has again deviated from the truth. There can be two explanations for this -- first, that the President deliberately lied in the interests of his policy; second, that the President lied unwittingly, simply being unaware of the truth. Alright then, let's "analyze" all the possibilities, as Socrates was fond of saying in such cases.

Let us first suppose that it was a deliberate lie. We are not children. We live in a world where the dream "if only everyone were like flowers" is still some way from being a reality. "People do cheat, politicians too -- especially politicians. It has happened more than once in the history of U.S. presidencies at any rate.

But what the world is hearing now is very different from what it used to hear. I am referring to the actual methodology of lying and its end product. Previous presidents lied only when they were sure that the truth was well hidden and would not come to light or when they reckoned that the truth would only emerge, if ever, when it was a fait accompli and all the political mileage had been obtained from the lie.

(An example of the first kind of lie is the fabrication of the "Tonkin incident" during the Johnson administration, which was used as a pretext for a frantic escalation of the war against Vietnam; examples of the second type are the Cuba invasion organized by the CIA under the Kennedy administration or the promises made by any president up for reelection).

But to tell blatant and barefaced lies which can be seen and denounced as such the momemt they are told is a new departure which does not lend itself to any entirely logical explanation since, to be frank, there is little political or other mileage to be made from such lies. There is more to lose. Why do it then? There can only be one explanation: The President feels that his fellow citizens' general level of development is so low that he is not worried if he is exposed. The intelligentsia is, as the saying goes, clued in and so knows and understands everything. What about the rest of the world? It's none of its business! This is a possible explanation. It indicates that the world is dealing with a dangerous strategy built around Americans' forgetfulness or uninformed condition and a contempt for world opinion. But we are also talking about the White House's dangerously contemptuous attitude toward presidential honor (I beg pardon for using such a high-flown word, which is none too apposite in this situation).

Now for the second possibility: That the President is twisting the truth unwittingly, i.e. that he is simply not sufficiently well-informed since he is none too familiar with the history of his own country, including that tragic period referred to as the "Vietnam wave" [volna] about which anyone, not least a politician, should know.

If this is the case, if the president of a great country really does have an inadequate grasp of its history, it means that peace is in very serious danger since the most powerful country in the capitalist world is being run by people without a past for whom wars and the peoples' sufferings are at best only a cinematographic category and a careful study of the peoples' history is far less obligatory than the careful design of the White House decor.

We have analyzed both possibilities. I would not presume to say which is the worse or the more dangerous.

REAGONOMICS SERVES MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

LD101208 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0608 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Mar (TASS) -- When new administrations take office in the United States they create new myths about their miraculous prescriptions for healing the crisis-ridden economy, TRUD writes today. Quite a few of these myths have been created under Reagan. However, there are also myths passed on from one president to another. These include the fable that "America's rearmament will strengthen the national economy and breathe new life into it." This is what the White House thinks, according to a special television program entitled "Military Spending and the Economy" shown by ABC.

Did the predecessor of the present occupant of the White House think differently? The round in the arms race which Carter initiated led to the country being drawn even deeper into the quagmire of economic chaos. During the first year alone of Reagan's presidency the United States has broken many records for rate of reduction in production, social programs and standard of living and rate of growth in deficits and unemployment. Was it all that long ago that they were predicting with dread in the United States that the level of unemployment would cross the 10 million mark? Now that has become a reality.

When it speaks about the economy picking up, the newspaper points out, the administration has the military business in mind, first and foremost. It is indeed growing fat on the arms race. Research carried out by U.S. scientists show that the profits from military production are already two or three times as high as those from nonmilitary production.

For the sake of these super-profits and ephemeral hopes of establishing U.S. control over the world, President Reagan is increasing military spending and putting more and more new types of weapons into production. The manufacture of the brand-new MX ICBM will on its own provide the monopolies making the weapon with $20 billion.

The newspaper stresses that "Reagaonics" is a policy that encourages the monopolies and the military-industrial complex at the expense of the broad masses of working people. "This policy has made the rich richer and the poor poorer. It has intensified the grievous consequences of the crisis being experienced by the U.S. economy."

GENSCHER HOLDS FIRM ON PIPELINE DURING U.S. VISIT

LD101640 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 10 Mar 82

[TASS correspondent Yuriy Levochenko report]

[Text] Washington, 10 Mar, TASS -- The FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher ended his visit to the United States. In the course of the visit he had negotiations with President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. As was reported by a representative of the Department of State, "a broad range of questions was discussed at the negotiations."

The question of the so-called "sanctions" against the USSR was put by Washington into the centre of attention at the negotiations, according to the TIME magazine. Washington again demanded that the West European countries should "break off" the agreement on the construction of the "Siberia-Western Europe" gas pipeline. At a press conference, which was held after the negotiations, Alexander Haig reaffirmed that the United States is, "as before," against the agreement and that it feels concern over the West European countries' unwillingness to bow to Washington's diktat.

Sabotage of that project is known to have been for long the fixed idea of the U.S. ruling circles which fear, like fire, establishment of long-term business cooperation between East and West and normalisation of the situation in Europe. The self-seeking interests of the United States itself play a major role. The United States seeks to impose upon West Europeans American coal as the energy "alternative" to Soviet natural gas, which would still further increase U.S. control over the economy and policy of its "allies." As was reported by the newspaper Washington POST a few days ago, the U.S. National Security Council passed the decision to exert stronger pressure upon the allies so as to make them give up the advantageous "gas-pipes" project. A special mission, headed by Deputy U.S. Secretary of State James Buckley, was urgently sent to Western Europe. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who came to Washington, was also subjected to heavy "arm twisting."

But the blackmail did not so far produce the desired results. As was stated by Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the press conference in Washington, the FRG and other West European countries are fully determined to carry through th· gas-pipeline construction agreement. "Our stand is up to generally-accepted norms: Once a contract is signed, it should be honoured," he stressed.

Observers note that in public the sides did not mention a word about such an important issues as plans of "modernisation" of the NATO armed forces -- a rise in West European countries' military expenditures and deployment in Western Europe of new American nuclear missiles. This is viewed here as a pointer to the obvious fear of Washington and Bonn of the mounting powerful movement both in Western Europe and the United States itself against the arms race and the threat of a nuclear war.

ANTI-SOVIETISM CONTRIBUTED TO JAPANESE OCCUPATION

PM080759 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Dr of Historical Sciences V. Glunin article: "Lessons of the Past"]

[Text] Half a century ago, early in March 1932, the creation of the puppet state of "Manchukuo" was proclaimed in the northeast provinces of China occupied by the Japanese Army. P'u-yi, last emperor of the Manchu Dh'ing Dynasty which ruled China from the mid 17th century until the 1911 revolution, ascended the throne as "supreme ruler" of the new "state." P'u-yi took the title of "Emperor of Manchukuo," to which the Japanese also added the province of Jehol. As a result, a territory with an area of 2 million square kilometers and a population of 30 million was torn from China. "Emperor" P'u-yi and his courtiers obediently fulfilled the role of a decorative facade for the Japanese colony which Manchuria had been turned into. In subsequent years "Manchukuo" became the chief military-strategic and economic bridgehead of Japanese militarism directed against China and the USSR.

The proclamation of "Manchukuo" ended the first stage of Japanese armed aggression in China and of Japan's preparations for World War II. The armed seizure of Manchuria, as well as other Japanese military actions in China, was carried out on the classic colonialist pretext of "protecting the life and property" of Japanese subjects, behind a smokescreen of a fierce anti-Soviet campaign. The occupation of Manchuria was presented by the Japanese military as a show of determination to end the "Soviet threat" in the Far East and the "communist threat" in China itself.

The Japanest occupation of Manchuria led to far-reaching changes in the whole international situation in the Far East and the internal political situation in China. The relative military-political equilibrium was sharply upset, and the system of international treaties concluded after World War I, including the well-known Kellogg Pact, to which both Japan and China were parties, was overturned.

Two decisive circumstances contributed to the successes of the Japanese aggression in China -- the anti-Soviet policy of China's reactionary ruling circles and the connivance of the United States and other imperialist powers, which were seeking to turn militarist Japan into the gendarme of Asia, expected to end the Chinese revolution and play the role of strike force against the USSR in the Far East. The shortsightedness of such a policy was quite quickly laid bare. The ruling circles of China, the United States, Britain and France, blinded by fierce anti-Sovietism, reaped very bitter fruits. The mighty Japanese militarist machine, created with the help of the imperialist Western powers, ultimately fell not on the USSR but on China, the United States, Britain and France.

The anti-Sovietism of Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary Kuomintang government, which led in 1929 to the breaking off of Sino-Soviet diplomatic relations, the militarist internecine strife in the ruling camp and the military "punitive campaigns" against Chinese communists undermined China's ability to withstand Japanese aggression and sharply limited its room for maneuver in the international arena.

The hope of a war between the Soviet Union and Japan was one significant reason which prompted the Kuomintang authorities' passive resistance to Japanese aggression. Ways of using a possible Japanese-Soviet military conflict to "save China" and recover Manchuria were widely discussed in the Chinese bourgeois press.

Under the conditions of the sharp exacerbation of the international situation in the Far East Soviet diplomacy was consistently resolving two interrelated tasks. It was steadily exposing and thwarting the intrigues of warmonger, condemning Japanese imperialism's aggressive policy in China and at the same time, decisively suppressing warmongering attempts to drag the USSR into an armed confrontation with Japan.

Despite the hostile anti-Soviet policy of the then Chinese government and the absence of normal interstate relations between the USSR and China, the Soviet Union proved to be the only state which not only resolutely condemned the Japanese aggression in Manchuria but also gave China moral, political and practical assistance in the struggle against the aggressor.

In an editorial article entitled "Military Occupation of Manchuria" PRAVDA for 25 September 1931 wrote: "There is only one force capable of ending the imperialists' violence against China's working people -- it is the victory of a worker-peasant revolution in China under the CCP's leadership.... Now that Japanese imperialism is trying to make short work of the Chinese people, workers throughout the world are rising to the defense of the Chinese revolution. The USSR's working people are following the struggle in China with very great attention. Their sympathy is with the Chinese people." The USSR also gave practical assistance to those Chinese Army units which were resisting the Japanese troops' onslaught in Manchuria.

The consistent Soviet policy of peace and international solidarity with China's struggling people was one of the most important international factors which contributed to the mighty patriotic upsurge of the anti-Japanese resistance in China, to the ending of the civil war, to the creation of a united anti-Japanese national front and to the struggle in the heroic anti-Japanese war of 1937-1945.

The puppet state of "Manchukuo," maintained by the bayonets of the million-strong Japanese Kwantung army, was swept aside by the Soviet army in August 1945, and Manchuria was returned to China. Liberated by Soviet troops, the northeast of China was turned from a bridgehead of imperialist aggression into a military-strategic bridgehead of the Chinese revolution from which, with the international support of the USSR, the CCP's armed forces mounted an offensive which ended in the rout of the rotten Chiang Kai-shek regime and the formation of the PRC on its ruins.

The history of Japanese aggression in China in the age of imperialism continued for more than half a century -- from 1894 through 1945. The struggle against it was an important factor on the way to establishing the Chinese people's national consciousness and was marked by impetuous manifestations of patriotism which gradually developed into an organized anti-imperialist movement and national democratic revolution. The memory of those events is deeply rooted in the Chinese people's consciousness.

In the past, sections of all Chinese history textbooks, special monographs, memoirs, movies, theatrical presentations and works of artistic literature were devoted to the struggle against the Japanese aggressors. In those years even former "Emperor" P'u-yi, who was taken prisoner by Soviet servicemen and later handed over to the PRC authorities, was helped in Beijing to publish his memoirs, colorfully reproducing the colonial usages in "Manchukuo." The testimonies of a collaborationist who devotedly served his masters are concentrated under characteristic subheads: "Puppet Theater," "Greatness Without Power," "Collapse of Illusions" and "Crash." Such was the path and finale of a national traitor who linked his fate to the policy of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism.

It is hardly likely that the people now at the helm of power in China and Japan do not know and remember history. But so far, unfortunately, the proper conclusions have not been drawn from this history. This is indicated by the fact that in recent years the rapprochement between China and Japan has been taking place to a certain extent on a shaky anti-Soviet basis. A political alliance of this sort is fraught with consequences that are hard to predict both for its partners and patrons and for the cause of world peace.

Just one thing can be said definitely: Playing with anti-Sovietism is a very risky and shortsighted policy leading to the infringement of China's national interests. These are the lessons of the no-so-distant history of international relations in the Far East, and not just in that region alone.

NEWS ANALYST VIEWS ASEAN CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

LD102210 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 10 Feb 82

["Sample of American Hypocrisy" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Mar, TASS -- A conference of ASEAN and American representatives, which opened on Washington's initiative in the U.S. capital Tuesday, attracts attention for a number of reasons. First of all, the American authorities are seeking to use it as a forum for new hypocritical declarations about the notorious "harmony" allegedly existing between the national interests of the countries in the region and the American monopolies operating there. Secondly, the conference is presented as a "dialogue of equal partners". In fact, it had been conceived as a means of influencing the ASEAN countries with a view to involving them deeper in the American orbit. And finally, it shows that in a bid to expand American "military presence" in Southeast Asia Washington is pushing the ASEAN countries on the path of bolstering military preparations which divert considerable funds away from economic and social projects they need so much.

Nearly at the same moment, when U.S. Under Secretary of State Walter Stoessel, opening the conference in Washington, assured the ASEAN representatives that the United States treats with attention their needs, a memorandum of protest was published in Kuala Lumpur on behalf of Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand against Washington's another [as received] economic subversion. The memorandum pointed out that by dumping large amounts of tin from its reserves on the world market, the United States inflicted heavy damage to the tin-producing ASEAN countries. The United States acts in a similar way delaing with natural rubber which is a traditional export of the majority of the ASEAN countries. Washington toughens discriminatory measures in trade with them against a number of items of their young industries, restricting exports and denying them commercial privileges. Taking into account that the United States and Japan account for more than 65 percent of the ASEAN countries' foreign trade, it is easy to imagine how this obvious encroachment on their interests affects them.

By the sum of capital investment, the United States holds the first place in most ASEAN countries, using this factor as a means of political and economic pressure. Seeking to attach these countries closer to its course, Washington is using increasingly wider such means as military deliveries. In 1978-1980, the Pentagon sold the countries in the region nearly 2.5 billion dollars worth of armaments. The flow of American military hardware is expanding. New military deliveries to Thailand for a sum of 80 million dollars were announced last week. The United States pays the rent to the Philippines for the use of the Pentagon's large military bases there by shipping new consignments of weapons.

The American policy with regard to the ASEAN countries takes into account primarily the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex and is based on "strategic cooperation" with Beijing. In fact, the point at issue is the community of Washington's and Beijing's aims of maintaining tension in Southeast Asia, setting the ASEAN countries against their Indochinese neighbours and dividing in fact the "spheres of influence" in the region.

U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE NEAR INDONESIA ASSAILED

BK110741 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Vladimir Pitskurov commentary: "What Is the Purpose of Setting up Military Bases Around Indonesia?"]

[Text] The secretary of the development faction of the Indonesian Parliament, Sarwono, has said that Indonesia will oppose all types of foreign military bases no matter where they are located. The fact that the United States has been establishing military bases in the Indian Ocean and other areas around Indonesia seems to be the real motive for Sarwono's remarks.

Sarwono also pointed out that starting in October 1982, plans call for the allocation of some $263 billion to the Pentagon budget. This is $44 billion more than that of the current fiscal year. The main purpose of this budget is to finance military bases and facilities where U.S. nuclear weapons, which could be used whenever they wish, are stored.

The United States has also increased its military aid to ASEAN countries. It is said that the amount of U.S. military aid to ASEAN countries during the second half of the 1970's exceeded $800 million. This is twice as much as that given during the previous 5-year period. The United States and China have been trying to increase ASEAN's military budget under the pretext of a Vietnamese threat. The Indonesian public has become increasingly concerned and regards this as a provocative act. They have pointed out that the United States now has some 1,500 military bases and footholds in various countries.

If we look at the world map, areas surrounding the Indonesian archipelago, which stretches along the equator like a string of pearls, are dotted with U.S. military bases marked by black spots. In Australia there are bases in Fremantle, Cockburn Sound and Darwin. In the Philippines the United States has two huge military bases -- the naval base in Subic Bay and the air force base at Clark airfield. In the Indian Ocean it is continuing to modernise its military base in Diego Garcia. In singapore, it has a central base from which U.S. Orion planes conduct reconnaissance flights, while on the western coast of the Malaysian Peninsula a naval base is being constructed in Lumut with Japanese aid.

Indonesian statesmen used to say that Indonesia is adopting an independent policy. In fact, Indonesia has so far succeeded in rejecting U.S. demands for establishing U.S. military bases in Indoensia. Despite this, the United States has continued to exert pressure on Indonesia. U.S. warships especially have continued to sail through the Indonesian Straits. U.S. warships use Indonesian ports for replenishing and repairs.

The United States is interested in Indonesia because of its abundant natural resources such as oil, tin, tungsten, uranium and so forth, and U.S. monopolists want to dominate these resources. On the other hand, their interests, which always have strings attached, must be secured by the Pentagon. For instance, U.S. corporations such as Caltex and Stanvac have made more than $1 billion profit from their exploitation of Indonesian natural resources and manpower. To protect this so-called legal neocolonialist exploitation, the United States set up its military bases. The storage of nuclear and chemical weapons at those bases cannot be ruled out either.

The adventurous and delirious policy of the new U.S. administration has sharpened the tension among countries and has heightened the arms race and endangered peace. Using the slogan that there is something more important than peace, the U.S. leadership hopes that in the event of a limited nuclear war -- according to their way of thinking -- the United States, which lies on the other side of the ocean, will be saved. They never bother to think about the fate of other people, while it is quite obvious to everyone that in the event of such a nuclear war not a single U.S. military base, no matter where it lies, could be spared a retaliatory nuclear onslaught. Under the current increasing technical combat situation, the U.S. policy will prove fatal not only to countreis where U.S. military bases are found, but also to the surrounding areas. World public opinion is becoming more aware of the tragedy which could result from this policy.

As can be seen from the remarks of the secretary of the development faction, many responsible leaders in Indonesia are also aware of the danger the U.S. military bases in Asia, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific and other regions could cause to developing countries. The Soviet Union has also constantly voiced its concern over this problem. The problem was taken up by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in his response to the letter sent by an Australian organization calling for international cooperation and disarmament. Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union is ready to continue discussions with the United States at any time on the limitation of military activities in the Indian Ocean and similar activities in the Pacific Ocean.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS PEACE POLICY OF INDOCHINA STATES

PM061017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 3

[B. Vasilyev "International Review": "The Countries of Indochina, Consistent Policy of Peace"]

[Text] The continual subversive activity of the United States and China, which are attempting to destablize the situation in Southeast Asia, continues to arouse profound concern among the world public. In encouraging the militarist ambitions of the reactionary circles of certain countries in this region, Washington and Beijing are stubbornly pushing them onto the path of direct confrontation with the states of Indochina. The concern of the world public is aggravated by the fact that this aggressive activity of the United States and China has not changed at all in recent times. Worse than that, it has become even more sophisticated, more malicious and brutal.

Against the background of all these criminal actions, the position of the three countries of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- and their consistent peace-loving policy, which is finding increasingly broad support and understanding among the peoples of Asia, stand out especially clearly. And though many foreign observers, when describing the foreign political atmosphere in Southeast Asia, talk now with increasing frequency of noticeable positive changes, this is primarily explained by the course of peace and good-neighborliness which the countries of Indochina are persistently and purposefully pursuing.

Clear new evidence of this policy was the latest, the fifth, conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea held recently in Vientiane. The ministers analyzed the international position and the situation in their region, and also unanimously appro ed the successfully developing relations of friendship and cooperation among their countries, outlining concrete measures for their further consolidation. They reviewed the preparations for the holding of the first summit-level conference of representatives of these three countries this year.

The conference put forward important new peace initiatives whose implementation would help transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and good-neighborliness. This primarily concerns the normalization of relations with China, Thailand and ASEAN, to which Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines belong, in addition to Thailand. The conference put forward proposals in this connection based on equal rights, mutual respect, repudiation of any attempts to foist their own will on the other side and also repudiation of foreign interference. It is perfectly obvious that there are not and cannot be any insuperable obstacles to implementing these proposals. All that is needed is the desire and the good will.

Alas, it is exactly this that the Beijing leaders do not possess. As noted by the participants, China repudiates both the proposals on stabilizing the situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border and the proposals on normalizing relations with the countries of Indochina. What is more, Beijing is constantly striving to hinder moves toward dialogue between the ASEAN countries and the countries of Indochina. Just a month ago, in January, Beijing twice ignored appeals from the SRV on halting military actions in the region of the Vietnamese-Chinese border and quickly holding a third round of Vietnamese-Chinese talks.

As for the ASEAN countries' reaction to the peace initiatives of the countries of Indochina, SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said in reply to a VNA correspondent: "We are pleased that more and more people in the ASEAN countries have begun to understand that the main threat to their independence and security is China. They have not swallowed China's bait which is designed to set the ASEAN countries against the countries of Indochina. They are advocating dialogue and peaceful coexistence with our countries."

A few days ago saw the third anniversary of the perfidious invasion of Vietnam by the Chinese Army, which ended, as is known, in a crushing defeat. Publishing numerous materials connected with this date, the Vietnamese press cited statistics on the huge material loss inflicted by the aggressors on the economy of the country's northern provinces, and, as was noted, many enterprises of major national economic significance were deliberately destroyed by the Chinese soldiers.

Now the Beijing expansionists and their transatlantic partners are striving to drain Vietnam by other means, by organizing an economic blockade around it. As the Washington POST reported, the Reagan administration is using every opportunity to exert political pressure on Hanoi and deprive it of economic aid. Last year, for example, Washington refused to issue a permit sought by a charity organization to dispatch a consignment of wheat meal to Vietnam. In the United Nations, the United States and its allies refused to respond to an appeal by UNICEF to provide dried milk, vegetable oil and babyfood as free aid for Vietnamese children. Yet another example, last fall, at a session of the leadership of the world food program, the U.S. spokesman strongly objected to the intention to grant Vietnam financial aid of $5 million to construct a hydroengineering installation near Ho Chi Minh city....

"The ASEAN members' reaction to such actions by the United States," the Washington POST notes, "was unambiguous. 'This is overt blackmail,' a diplomat from one of these Asian countries said."

Time has shown that neither economic blockade nor blackmail by transatlantic "benefactors" have brought success. Now the whole country is in the grip of socialist competition in honor of the forthcoming fifth congress of the Vietnam Communist Party. "The implementation of the tasks of the country's socioeconomic development, as determined by the last congress," Comrade Le Duan noted, "was seriously hindered by Beijing's aggression in February 1979 and the diversion of considerable forces to repel the Chinese provocations. But in these complex conditions the Vietnamese Communists and Vietnamese working people have managed to achieve an increase in the country's economic potential and to strengthen the socialist bases of society."

In the pledges adopted in honor of the forthcoming party forum it is incumbent on the labor collectives to successfully fulfill the state plan for the second year of the 5-year plan, to increase output and raise production quality and to improve labor productivity.

In recent years socialist competition has become an inalienable feature of the country's life. In actively joining patriotic movements, the Vietnamese workers are making broad use of the advanced experience of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, enabling them to cope successfully with the tasks set by the party and government. It is no mere chance that the tone of the socialist competition to greet in a fitting manner the forum of the Vietnamese Communists is set by the international collectives of builders of the Hoa Binh hydroinstallation, the (?Thai Lai) thermal power station and the (?Bin San) cement plant.

Vietnam's visible successes on the path of building the socialist society sincerely gladden all its numerous friends. At the same time they arouse pathological anger and hatred among its enemies, primarily among the ruling circles of China and the United States. Beijing and Washington see Socialist Vietnam, which is increasing in economic might, primarily as an unshakable barrier to their penetration of the countries of Southeast Asia and interference in their internal affairs. The historic victory of the Vietnamese people in the war against the U.S. aggressors and their stooges, which played an important and positive role in the destiny of the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, gives the Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialist forces no rest. To aggravate the situation in this region at any price and wreck the peaceful labor of its population -- this is the task they have set themselves today. And it is precisely for the sake of this goal that Beijing, with Washington's support, is encouraging the provocative sallies by the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs against People's Kampuchea, dispatching spies and saboteurs into Laos and exerting flagrant pressure on the ASEAN countries by urging them into confrontation with the countries of Indochina.

Preparation for the scheduled third party congress has begun in Laos. This will be the first forum of the Lao communists since 1975, when the country was proclaimed a people's democratic republic. During this time the party has channeled its efforts into defending the revolutionary gains, transforming the revolution into a socialist one and building the foundations of socialism, omitting the capitalist stage of development. Under the party's leadership the Lao people have achieved considerable successes in the country's economic development.

There is cause for the Lao working people to be proud. Last year the areas of cultivated land more than doubled and considerable successes were also achieved in the sphere of stockraising and poultry breeding. In comparison with 1980 industrial production increased 13.2 percent. The power industry developed most effectively.

"These achievements," the newspaper SIANG PASASONG wrote, "enable us to provide the country completely with food products, create the necessary reserves, consolidate the raw material base of industry and considerably increase exports." Of course, the successes of the Lao workers could have been even more considerable if the enemies of Laos had not undertaken various provocative actions in an attempt to undermine the foundations of the people's power. Standing behind these reactions and rendering them all manner of aid and support is Beijing.

"The Lao People's Democratic Republic is an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia, in the front ranks of the struggle against Chinese hegemonism and expansionism," Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan said at a party conference in the northern Lao province of (?Phongsali). "The Chinese expansionists are closing ranks even more closely with imperialism and carrying out subversive activity against Laos in all directions, using the most sophisticated methods, even including force. Therefore we must always remember the two interconnected strategic tasks: the building of the motherland and its defense."

The youngest people's republic among the countries of Indochina is the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Two months ago we celebrated the third anniversary of its formation, pleased at the successes achieved by its heroic people in the short space of time since its liberation from the fetters of Beijing obscurantist adherent of Pol Pot. Is it worth recalling and repeating -- we have written a lot about this -- that everything in Kampuchea today after all started from scratch....

And this is what the correspondent of the Japanese newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN who was in Phnom Penh recently told his readers: "The country's capital which quite recently was a 'city without people' is now pulsating with animated and full-blooded life, and the industrial enterprises and state establishments are working normally.... The system of food supply to the population is operating without interruption. As in other of the country's cities, a spirit of rebirth and construction can be felt in Phnom Penh...."

But this course of events does not suit the enemies of the new Kampuchea at all. They would like to turn the country into a zone of tension and new military conflicts. For it is precisely with this goal in mind that Washington and Beijing are provoking bloody border clashes, stepping up psychological war against Kampuchea and its friends -- Vietnam and Laos -- and increasing aid to the Pol Pot gangs entrenched in Thailand. The U.S. and Chinese propagandists hypocritically maintain here that the ASEAN states are threatened by an "external danger," meaning here the internationalist help given by Vietnam to Kampuchea at a difficult time for the latter. Yet it is known that it is precisely the continual attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of that country, threatening its sovereignty and territorial integrity, which urgently require the presence of the Vietnamese troops.

"A particular danger to the cause of peace and security in the region," Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of Kampuchea's Council of State, has stressed, "is presented by the alliance now being formed between the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists. By giving help and support to the ill-assorted groupings of Khmer reactionaries, Washington and Beijing are making every effort to try to foist on the Kampuchean people the authority of their own puppets."

The puppet leaders of this "coalition" -- Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, now summoned to Beijing -- have long since discredited themselves in the eyes of the Khmer people and the entire world public as the accomplices of imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists. The new adventure by their bosses, who are attempting to knock together from this rabble a "respectable" government, will not bring the desired results.

...The three states of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- are confidently following their chosen path. Their peoples have been tempered in struggle. And no encroachments on the freedom they have gained nor any intimidation will break their firm determination to make a worthy contribution to the sacred cause of the struggle for peace and social progress.

BREZHNEV GREETS SRV STATE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

PM091041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Truong Chinh, Politburo member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the SRV State Council

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh!

Personally and on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the entire Soviet people, I cordially congratulate you on your 75th birthday.

Your life is inseparable from the courageous struggle which the Vietnamese people have waged and are waging under the leadership of their tested vanguard -- the Communist Party -- for the honor and freedom of their motherland and for the building of socialism on the soil of Vietnam. The Soviet Union knows you as an eminent Vietnamese party and state figure, as one of president Ho Chi Minh's comrades and as a staunch fighter for the triumph of communist ideals, and values highly your great contribution to developing and strengthening fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

Accept, dear Comrade Truong Chinh, my wishes for strong health, long years of life and new successes in your work for the good of the Vietnamese working people and in the name of further strengthening friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and peoples.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

Truong Chinh Reply

LD110826 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar, TASS -- Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has expressed cordial gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev for his heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the Vietnamese statesman's 75th birthday.

"I am deeply moved by the sincere feelings for me on the part of the CPSU, the Soviet state and the people of the USSR," Truong Chinh's telegram reads. "These feelings help to further strengthen relations of combative solidarity, friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties and states and between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples."

JARUZELSKI VISIT, POLAND'S RECOVERY ASSESSED

Losoto Dispatch

AU101311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 82 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "On a Foundation of Friendship"]

[Text] Warsaw -- These first few days of March will certainly be a notable milestone on the road of surmounting the crisis in socialist building in Poland. The visit to Moscow by the Polish party-state delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and the delegation's talks with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the other Soviet leaders have been greeted with great interest and satisfaction by the Polish working people. Newspapers, radio and television are noting the importance and fruitfulness of the talks and their tremendous significance for the extrication of the country from the protracted and agonizing crisis, for Poland's future.

"Our alliance does not stem from short-term expediency," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes, for instance, "but is based on the inviolable foundation of common national and state interests, common basic principles of the sociopolitical system, and above all the common ideology of Marxism-Leninism and socialist international solidarity. The durability of these bonds has been proved by the experience of the past few decades of postwar cooperation, during which the fraternity in arms that emerged on the victorious field of battle against the Hitlerite aggressors has also fully manifested itself on the peaceful fronts of socialist building."

People are reading the material about the visit over and over again. They know that this meeting between the leaders of the two fraternal parties and countries and the talks that were held are of tremendous significance above all for Poland, for its future and for the cause of peace and socialism.

"I have visited the Soviet Union several times and I know what a really interested and fraternal attitude your people have toward us Poles and toward Poland in general," I was told by A. Kosowski, a Warsaw worker, printer in an offset printing works and member of the PZPR Central Committee. "But we have been especially aware of this at difficult times for us. Not for nothing is it said that a friend in need is a friend indeed. The entire postwar history of Poland is full of examples of fraternal Soviet assistance and cooperation between our countries. In any situation we can count on the solidarity and support of the USSR and the other socialist community countries. It was on our behalf that Army General W. Jaruzelski said during the meeting in Moscow that Poland will not deviate from the road of socialism. It will not be the weak link in it [presumably: the socialist community]. Our working class and working people feel that they are linked with the ideas of socialism and they believe that we will overcome the difficulties."

Labor collectives are now seeking to do everything possible to help the country to emerge more rapidly from the crisis. The main guarantee of this is shock labor. There are many corroborations of this.

We visited a telephone plant in Radom. Over 2,600 people work there. The enterprise is widely known not only in Poland but beyond its borders. Telephones manufactured in Radom can be found in ministers' offices, workers' apartments, agricultural cooperatives and scientific laboratories. This year alone the plant will supply 1.4 million telephones and 650,000 dials.

"Over 65 percent of our output is exported," the plant's chief director, (V. Chmel), says. "Our biggest customer is the USSR. Despite the difficulties -- and we have them, like many other enterprises -- we are trying to fulfill Soviet orders on time."

We were taken along the dial production line. Most of the workers in the shop are women. There is a lot of greenery. The sunshine poured in through the glass roof.

The production line connects dozens of people. Their movements are rapid, nimble, practiced. One operation, then another, then a third.... The dial consists of 52 components and has to be able to endure 1.2 million rotations, which is approximately equivalent to 25 or 30 years' service. That is why the controllers are so rigorous in checking each dial after assembly with special instruments.

But though the Radom telephone plant's production line is now working at full capacity, the same still cannot be said for the production line of the entire national economy. The shortages of raw and other materials, especially those imported from the West, and the disruption of cooperation ties are having an impact. But there are positive shifts. The whole national economic complex is beginning to work increasingly confidently with every passing day. This is shown by the facts. One such fact is the rhythmical work of a key sector so far as the Polish economy is concerned -- the coal sector. Miners finished February with gratifying production results: 15 million tons of hard coal were extracted, which is 1,686,000 tons more than in the same period last year. The last 2 weeks were particularly successful, with coal extraction totaling 630,000 tons on working days. In all, since the start of the year the miners have produced 30.5 million tons of coal, which is 3.84 million tons more than in the first 2 months of last year.

The miners' labor is not only producing a considerable economic effect, which is very important now, but is a moral, mobilizing example of the fulfillment of duty to the homeland.

There has been good news from the V.I. Lenin Metallurgical Combine in Nowa Huta. The combine fulfilled the February target 2 days early. The state received over 30,000 tons of additional hot rolled metal products and a considerable quantity of other output. As the Polish press notes, the rhythmic deliveries of iron ore from the Soviet Union and of the coal extracted by Polish miners have contributed to this.

The activation of the PZPR and of the other social forces supporting its efforts and the growth in labor discipline and civic-mindedness are certainly among the decisive factors influencing the further stabilization of the economic and sociopolitical situation and the normal beating of the country's labor pulse. A great role is also played by the international fraternal assistance given to Poland by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

At the same time the Poles are seeking to make better use of their own potential and reserves. "Many difficulties and privations, caused to a certain extent by the Polish national economy's overdependence on imports from Western countries, still await us," TRYBUNA LUDU writes. "Therefore we must more resolutely orient our foreign trade toward the fraternal countries that are CEMA members, the Soviet Union, and friends who are sincerely and vitally interested in the normalization of the situation in Poland."

It was also in Radom that we were told that many enterprises have taken measures to replace Western raw and other materials as far as possible with domestic materials or those that can be obtained from the socialist countries. To this end the PZPR Voivodship Committee is holding at major enterprises sessions of the committee Secretariat to which the secretaries of the enterprise's primary party organizations, the members of the PZPR Plant Committee, the administration and representatives of sectorial ministries are invited. An assessment is made of the general economic situation in the plant or factory and the whole range of questions connected with lessening the enterprise's dependence on imported raw materials is examined. Initial observations indicate that this has already produced positive results.

Against the background of the efforts aimed at extricating the country as rapidly as possible from its present grim ordeals, the provocative anti-Polish stance of the United States and its allies is particularly visible. Poland's working class and working people have seen through their bogus "benevolence" toward the Polish people and are making an appropriate assessment of this. Here is a letter from workers in Grudziadz that has been published in the press:

"The crude interference by the United States and the other NATO countries in our internal affairs has intensified since 13 December 1981. This is because the Military Council of National Salvation has suppressed the imperialist states' claims to our socialist country. The political decisions and economic sanctions imposed on Poland by the capitalist states are nothing other than a return to cold war times. Their plans are clear. They are seeking to undermine the process of stabilization in Poland. We are particularly angry about the anti-Polish subversive work of the former Solidarity leaders who, having entrenched themselves abroad, are acting against the country's vital interests. The anti-Polish work of these people and of the states that have granted them political asylum and material assistance elicits loathing and resolute protest among us."

The Polish people are solving their problems in difficult everyday affairs. The problems are difficult and complex. But the people will solve them. The guarantee of that is the proletarian solidarity, friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of the fraternal socialist countries. The meeting between the leaders of Poland and the Soviet Union also helps this. The words spoken by L.I. Brezhnev have found a broad echo in Poland: "The better tomorrow is already visible beyond the difficult present. We have helped socialist Poland in every way we can. And we will help it. That is not mere talk."

ZSL Meeting; Food Supply

LD1017[illegible] Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1204 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Mar (TASS) -- A session took place here of the ZSL [Polish Peasant Party] Supreme Committee Presidium, at which the chairman of the Supreme Committee, R. Malinowski, gave a report on the progress and results of the visit by the Polish party and state delegation to the Soviet Union.

According to PAP, the Presidium stressed that this visit is of great importance for strengthening and further developing fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Poland and the Soviet Union. The talks conducted by the Polish delegation with L.I. Brezhenv and other Soviet officials, took place in an atmosphere of friendship sincerity, mutual respect and understanding.

The Presidium noted that the Moscow meeting was of great significance for strengthening Poland's international positions, which have become an important factor for the restoration of its authority in the international arena.

The ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium stated that the accords on economic questions, approved in the course of the talks, which create new possibilities for the expansion of Polish-Soviet cooperation and the overcoming of difficulties caused by discriminatory measures in the West, are of very great importance for Poland. The envisaged Soviet aid for Poland and new forms of cooperation will serve to enhance exploitation of Poland's production potential and assist its emergence from the crisis, and they will contribute to making essential reforms in the economy.

The Presidium stressed that the ZSL is actively participating in the implementation of the basic principles of Polish foreign policy, based on solid links with the USSR and other socialist countries.

Warsaw, 10 Mar (TASS) -- Commenting on the situation in Poland's foodstuffs market, the paper DZIENNIK LUDOWY stresses:

It can be confidently said at present that, due to measures by the party and state leadership, the country has successfully overcome the winter period, and has attained a certain stabilization in the foodstuffs market. Food lines, which were characteristic of autumn last year, have been reduced. The introduction of order in foodstuffs trading and the restoration of law and order have created preconditions for normal life for Polish families. The truth was confirmed once again that the towns and countryside need calm.

One can already say that economic links between town and countryside are gradually being reestablished after 13 December 1981. This is witnessed by the increase in supplies of foodstuffs to the market, as well as the increase in supplies of coal to the peasants.

The paper points out that the main task of all peasants, all figures and rank and file members of the ZSL, is to support the measures of the Military Council for National Salvation for bringing the country out of the crisis and for supplying the population with Polish foodstuffs.

COMPARISON OF ITEM ON TALYZIN-RAKOWSKI MEETING

Comparison of the item "Talyzin Receives Poland's Rakowski on Stopover," published in the 9 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, with the TASS report headed "Talk Held" published on page 4 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 March 1982 reveals that PRAVDA has this additional concluding sentence: K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

MLADENOV WRITES IN PRAVDA ON DETENTE, PEACE

PM030755 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Poliburo and Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs: "An Urgent Task"]

[Text] Sofia -- Concern for peace and detente has been and always will be a priority for the socialist community countries. This is perfectly natural since the purpose and content of our coordinated international activity ultimately stems from the need to ensure foreign policy conditions as favorable as possible for the intensive building of socialism and communism. The need to defend, uphold and continue detente is a particularly urgent task today, and it requires extra effort and most vigorous actions inasmuch as the world situation, especially the situation in Europe, has become exceedingly complex and alarming through the fault of the most reactionary imperialist circles.

By resorting to phony and absurd formulas when calculating the correlation of force, the present U.S. leaders and their adherents intend to upset the existing approximate military balance and are provoking a new arms race of unprecedented speed and size.

Their foreign policy activity is based primarily on anti-communism and anti-Sovietism elevated to the status of state policy and embodied in the concept of global confrontation, in the desire to sour relations between West European countries and the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and in an all-out offensive against real socialism.

New evidence of this is provided by Washington's irresponsible attempts to internationalize the so-called "Polish issue," to turn it into a source of international tension and use it as a basis and justification for the further development of its militarist programs.

The unprecedented anti-Polish campaign represents gross interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. It blatantly contravenes the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act and poses a real threat not only to the Polish people but also to security in Europe and the world in general.

The policy of confrontation and tension pursued by the United States and NATO is bound to worry the socialist community countries and all peace-loving forces. The present situation demands that we oppose the aggressive policy of the U.S. military-industrial complex and expose the "Soviet military threat" myth. The peoples must know the real reasons for the exacerbation of tension and those directly respondible for it; they must know the whole truth about the possible consequences of a nuclear conflict. War cannot be a way of solving any problems, and the only alternative to it is detente, which must become a comprehensive, all-embracing and irreversible process. The only way to achieve detente is through dialogue and talks. They must be honest and equal, realistic and well-meaning talks, without any preliminary conditions or attempts to dictate. The talks will be based on the principles of equality and equal security.

The unanimity and cohesion of the frateranl socialist countries and the effective coordination of their international activity will continue to be a decisive factor in the struggle to deliver the peoples from the nightmare of nuclear conflict.

The strength of the coordinated foreign policy of our community's states is its unshakable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism. Its natural platform is the Soviet peace program for the eighties -- the most reliable basis for countering imperialism's aggressive aspirations. This program calls for immediate and decisive actions in the name of life and progress. It indicates the only correct way to find a stable solution to the cardinal problems of our turbulent and troubled times.

In the course of its implementation Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's exceptional personal contribution has become strikingly apparent. The political and the moral and psychological impact of his statements and formulations on the fundamental issues of war and peace is immense, as is that of his proposals to Soviet and Western mass media.

To defend and strengthen the detente process, stop the spiraling arms race and normalize the international climate -- it is with these aims in mind that the Bulgarian Communists and all our people adopted the Soviet peace program for the eighties as their own program and will work on implementing it.

The fraternal socialist countries claim no monopoly when it comes to strengthening peace. We want broad dialogue, and the originators of any constructive idea can count on our responsiveness and reciprocity.

Anti-imperialist movements, various social circles and broad strata of the population -- all who cherish peace and detente -- are contributing to the common effort to wreck the militarist plans and eliminate the danger threatening Europe. The tide of protests and the mass antiwar demonstrations eloquently reflect the desire of our continent's peoples to eliminate the threat of nuclear destruction.

The reluctance of some European countries to be guided solely by White House postulates, the differences which are apparent in their assessment of foreign policy aims and tasks and the reaction to attempts to restrict their ties with the socialist countries -- all this graphically illustrates the contradictions between the strategic plans of the U.S. military-industrial complex and the economic and political interests of West Europe.

Everyone knows that the fate of peace in Europe and in the world as a whole depends first and foremost on dialogue between the USSR and the United States. We fully share the approach and stance of the Soviet Union, which confirms again and again that the purpose of its foreign policy is primarily and unreservedly to find a solution to the main and vitally important problems of today.

We definitely see the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe as a positive step. Bulgaria supports the USSR's constructive positions and its willingness to radically reduce nuclear weapons in Europe, even to the point of total abandonment by West and East of all types of nuclear weapons in the old continent -- both medium-range and tactical. And if the NATO countries, as L.I. Brezhnev said, accept this genuine zero option, then the cause of peace in Europe and the world as a whole will acquire a strong foundation.

Of course, no one has any illusions that these talks will run smoothly and easily. We know they will be complex and difficult. The main point, however, is that if the talks bear fruit, there will be proper opportunities to strengthen the security of all the European states and people and to improve the situation not only on our continent but all over the world.

We have repeatedly advocated agreement on strategic arms limitation. Our position is that, given good will, it will be possible to preserve all the positive elements which have been achieved so far and to take steps toward real strategic nuclear arms limitation and reduction.

The socialist community countries are tirelessly seeking ways of stimulating the work of all international forums which are or should be holding talks on arms limitation and for disarmament. They express their readiness to continue actively promoting this.

The NATO countries must show political sense in order to bring to a successful conclusion the Madrid meeting of representatives of the countries which participated in the all-European conference. The purpose of the meeting is to contribute to the further materialization of the Helsinki Final Act. It is exceptionally important that the meeting decide to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

We are endeavoring and will continue to endeavor to change the Western countries' present unhelpful approach to the question of getting the Vienna talks on to mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe moving again. The socialist countries' proposals create an acceptable basis for actually starting work on the text of a first-stage agreement. We are directly interested in a fruitful second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and we will work with the other socialist community countries and with all peace-loving forces to ensure its careful preparation and fruitful activity.

Bulgaria devotes special attention to the situation in the Balkan Peninsula. "The main, determining factor in Bulgaria's Balkan policy," Todor Zhivkov has said, "is the desire to make the Balkans an area of lasting peace and security and to have the Balkan peoples, who have experienced many difficult times in the past, living in an atmosphere of trust, mutual understanding, friendship, good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation."

Our policy in the Balkans is active and constructive. It fully accords with the Helsinki Final Act. This is shown by the series of concrete Bulgarian initiatives aimed at turning the peninsula into a stable region of detente and also by the detailed new program proclaimed by the 12th BCP Congress and synthesizing Bulgaria's efforts to constantly improve the climate of trust in this region.

The need to take steps to limit the nuclear danger brings to the fore the question of creating nuclear-free zones. The significance of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the European Continent, above all in Northern Europe and in the Balkans, is immense.

Naturally, Socialist Bulgaria is especially interested in turning the Balkans into a nonnuclear weapons zone. The implementation of this idea accords with the interests and aspirations of the Balkan peoples, who have repeatedly confirmed their willingness to live in peace and good-neighborliness. For all that the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone would be an important contribution to the common efforts to radically solve the problems of nuclear arms worldwide.

There can be no pauses, no respite in the struggle for peace, there are no secondary fronts of action. More and more initiatives and constant efforts -- at all levels, everywhere -- are needed to guarantee the future of mankind and modern civilization.

As an integral part of the fraternal socialist countries' coordinated international activity Bulgarian foreign policy will continue to be directed toward consolidating peace and detente and strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation among the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula, in Europe and throughout the world.

PRAVDA CITES FRG PAPER ON NATO REFORM PLAN

PM091115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 82 p 5

[G. Vasilyev article under the rubric "International Notes": "Mine Under the European Edifice"]

[Text] Broad circles of the public of the "old world" are opposing Washington's policy of torpedoing detente, undermining mutually advantageous economic ties between East and West and turning the West European countries into a launching site for new U.S. medium-range missiles. However, the facts attest that this is not teaching the transatlantic "hawks" a great deal. Moreover, with a persistence worthy of better application they are elaborating dangerous new plans aimed at tying the collar of military, political and economic independence as tightly as possible round their allies' necks.

Here is a recent report from abroad. Quoting an "eminent Washington journalist who has always been considered very well-informed," the West German newspaper GENERAL ANZEIGER writes that on instructions from U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig "a whole series of proposals are now being elaborated which will be submitted for the allies' examination at the NATO council session in Bonn on 10 June" -- Proposals, let us add, that are highly dangerous and that if they are adopted, threaten to restrict the sovereignty of the West European countries and to make possible their involvement in the military adventures of an unpredictable "leader."

What is Haig's "new plan?" Let GENERAL ANZEIGER speak:

"According to reports," the newspaper writes, "the proposals envisage the following objectives:

"The Europeans' recognition of the failure of detente and the fruitlessness of the search for the possibility of coexistence with the Soviet Union,

"The consolidation of NATO defense on forward borders....

"The revision of NATO nuclear strategy and an appeal to France and Britain to pool their nuclear armed forces with the U.S. nuclear armed forces,
"The creation, by the United States, France, Britain and the FRG, of a 'NATO directorate' to ensure that the major NATO countries concentrate part of the process of consultations in their own countries,

"France's return to the NATO military organization, which she left in 1966 when De Gaulle was the country's president...."

It is probably hard to conceive of anything franker than this list of the transatlantic "hawks'" far-reaching aspirations. Razing the edifice of European security to its foundations, undermining economic, political and cultural ties between the West European and socialist countries and harnessing the allies directly to the U.S. military chariot -- these are the intentions that emerge clearly from the reports of Haig's "new plan" filtering through to the press.

It also contains one further very meaningful point. According to the scheme of the U.S. general who has reseated himself in a diplomatic chair, the West German newspaper writes, "talks with the Soviet Union on disarmament and arms control will be considered promising" only if NATO "adapts to the altered real situation in Europe." What is this, if not a lightly camouflaged threat to sabotage the Geneva talks and possible talks on strategic arms limitation if the West European countries refuse to deploy U.S. missiles on their territory? After all, talk of the "altered situation in Europe" where, as is well known, there is parity between the two military-political groupings is being used by Washington today for one purpose -- forcing its "junior partners" to fulfill the NATO decision taken in 1979 come what may.

However strange it may seem, the sinister "plans for NATO reform" elaborated by A. Haig are being presented as almost a boon to the West Europeans and as a sign that people across the ocean have decided "to take greater account of their interests." In actual fact nothing is further from the truth than these assertions.

Washington's hegemonistic plans announced by the Bonn newspaper are one more U.S. mine under the edifice of peace in Europe. These plans radically contradict the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the continent's inhabitants who are unambiguously opposing the U.S. missiles and advocating peace and cooperation among the peoples.

MOSCOW SCORES FRG 'REVANCHISTS' PLANS FOR POLAND

LD092332 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Commentary by international affairs journalist Yuriy Borisov]

[Text] Probably nowhere is the fiasco of the plans for counterrevolution in Poland lamented so bitterly as in the camp of West German revanchists. The journal DEUTSCHE UMSCHAU called 13 December Black Sunday. The journal is an organ of the central organization of revanchists — the Union of Expellees.

Well, for them it was indeed a black day because the introduction of martial law in Poland prevented the counterrevolutionary coup d'etat and the unleashing of a fratricidal war on Polish soil.

The revanchist associations and organizations in the FRG laid great hopes on the subversive work of antisocialist forces in Poland. They reckoned that with the hands of Solidarity extremists it would be possible to put an end to the socialist system in Poland and effect the withdrawal of People's Poland from the Warsaw Pact, which with its combined military potential guarantees the inviolability of the present state borders. Deprived of such defence, Poland could easily fall prey to those forces in West Germany which do not hide their aggressive claims to large territories in the East and their dreams of the rebirth of the Reich.

Probably the most frank about the goals of revanchists was the boss of the Silesian regional association, CDU Bundestag Deputy Hupka. During the greatest intensification of counter-revolutionary bacchanalia in Poland, he wrote in the revisionist paper OSTPREUSSENBLATT: The events of Poland and the economic situation in the world compel us to put forward the problem of resources. And among just such resources, along with the fertile land in Silesia, Pomerannia, and East and West Prussia are also the upper Silesian coal and lower Silesian copper.

The revanchists' appetite is by no means moderate. They would like to correct the serious economic difficulties experienced recently by West Germany at the cost of the riches belonging to other states. Encouraged by the self-will of counterrevolution, the revanchists' bosses even demanded the removal of the name Poland itself, as well as calling the areas belonging to her Poland: the eastern German lands under alien administration.

However, the introduction of martial law in Poland put paid to the revanchists' calculations for a change in state borders in Europe, and also gave a smashing blow to their dreams of grabbing Upper Silesian coal and Lower Silesian copper. On the other hand, it would be wrong to suppose that the newly-created supporters of the Drang Nach Osten doctrine would acquiesce in the present state of affairs and give up their conquering drive.

What they fear most is normalization of the situation in Poland and liquidation of the causes which provoked the present crisis in that country. That is precisely why they now put their stakes on galvanizing the antisocialist elements in Poland. Moreover, the revanchists act in close collaboration with other rightwing forces in West Germany.

A press conference was recently held in Munich, organized jointly by a number of revanchist groupings, activists of the reactionary CSU party headed by Strauss, and workers of the Polish desk of the American subversive radio station Free Europe.

The organizers of the press conference shed crocodile tears on account of the fiasco of counterrevolution in Poland and demanded moral and political support for antisocialist elements in that country.

Such help -- it was stated in the declaration of the Association of Expellees distributed in Bonn -- should be focussed; it should be given over the heads of the present regime in Poland. For his part, Hupka expressed his readiness to supply the names of people in Poland with whom contacts should be made.

The question arises: Why is all this done? After all, revanchists have never been philanthropists, and even less the friends of the Polish state and the Polish nation. The answer to this question is given by the DEUTSCHER ANZEIGER, a paper published by the notorious West German neonazi Frey: The aim of such help, that rag [szmatlawiec] writes, should be to activate resistance to the official Polish authorities.

The noisy support by revanchists of Washington's postulates to give full rein to counter-revolutionary forces in Poland should be regarded in the same context.

It should be added that out of their indignation various regional associations are becoming ever more impudent and take on an ever more militant stance. Matters go as far as open blackmail. The mentioned revanchist journal OSTPREUSSENBLATT says, without beating about the bush, that the genuinely European point of view postulates the overcoming of the status quo. With the (?phrase) change of status quo, West German revanchist organizations have been masking their demands for a change in state borders ever since the days of Adenauer.

However, such calculations will never be realized. As was stated in the communique on the results of the Soviet-Polish talks held several days ago, the unfailing base of security, stabilization and peace in Europe are the international treaties and agreements which summed up the results of World War II and delineated the face of contemporary Europe. Nobody was given the right to undermine this base.

IZVESTIYA DERIDES TARANTO SUBMARINE 'SENSATION'

PM101533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Correspondent N. Paklin "Rejoinder": "A Deliberate Fabrication"]

[Text] Rome -- The Italian press is beating the drums of anti-Sovietism with all its might. The reason for this is the "discovery" in the Gulf of Taranto of a "Soviet submarine." As new details are added to it, this sensation is snowballing.

But, despite the deafening din of the anti-Soviet drums, the Italian public could not but draw attention to the no less than fantastic coincidences in this whole business. The submarine was located on the morning of 24 February, just at the time when the Italian navy was conducting exercises in locating enemy submarines. No earlier, no later. The submarine Leonardo Da Vinci distinguished itself. Having located an "enemy," it gave chase. ASW helicipters and airplanes hurried to its assistance.

According to local newspapers, the pursuers dropped imitation depth charges at the submarine. The "battle" ended only when neutral waters were reached. The minister of defense himself, L. Lagorio, praised the energetic actions of his subordinates. And this means that the authorities, though having no facts in their possession relating to the presence of the mythical Soviet submarine in Italy's territorial waters, behaved exactly as if they had no doubt on this account.

The Soviet embassy in Rome firmly denied these insinuations. It informed the Italian Ministry of Defense that according to information received from the competent Soviet authorities, not one Soviet submarine had violated Italian territorial waters, neither had there been one within 200 km of Taranto at the time specified by the Italian side.

Clamor that was raised has not died down. The inevitable conclusion of all this is that it is difficult to see the actions of the Italian authorities otherwise than as a false step deliberately designed to worsen relations between our two countries.

Does the notorious "battle" in the Gulf of Taranto not remind you of a game of cat and mouse? The possibility is not being excluded here that the "mouse" was one of the U.S. submarine missile carriers that night and day cross and recross the waters of the Mediterranean Sea. They are based on the island of Maddalena near Sardinia and often call in at ports on non-mainland Italy. The "mouse" could also have been a submarine belonging to one of the other NATO countries. It is common knowledge that there are many more NATO submarines in Mediterranean waters than Soviet ones.

And a word about another glaring coincidence. The Taranto sensation coincided with the beginning of another round of importunate demands by Atlanticists to "strengthen NATO's southern flank." Thus, at a recent meeting of the Italian Atlantic Committee in the town of Catania, U.S. Admiral (Krou), commander of NATO Allied Forces, Southern Europe, expounded at length on his favourite subject, namely, the growing "Soviet threat" in the Mediterranean region, and frightened the United States' Atlantic allies with the possibility of "Soviet control" being established there. To prevent this happening, he called for "an increase in and improvement of NATO forces in Southern Europe." The American admiral also stressed the particular significance of Italy which "plays the important role of leader in the defense of NATO interests in the whole Mediterranean region." The Italian military is of one accord with him. They have requested the intensive militarization of Southern Italy, where a base for American intermediate nuclear missiles is already under construction. It is not difficult to see that, by fanning anti-Soviet sensation, the media and certain politicians in Italy are trying to justify in the eyes of the Italian public the demands of their NATO bosses, who have set themselves the goal of turning the Mediterranean Sea into a region of perpetual confrontation.

MOSCOW DISCUSSES PROPOSED CYPRUS CONFERENCE

NC102129 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: The newspaper KHARAVYI has backed the Soviet proposal for the convocation of a representative international conference on Cyprus under UN auspices. Our commentator writes:

The Soviet Union took the initiative for the convocation of a conference even as far back as the summer of 1974 when the Republic of Cyprus was passing through one of the most difficult periods of its history. The reason for the tragic events of those days was the foreign intervention in the island's internal affairs. At that time it had already become most clear that the Cypriots -- Greeks and Turks alike -- were not to be given the possibility in the future either to remove their differences, (?so that they may) never become real masters of their home.

The restriction of Cyprus' independence began as far back as 1959 when the subjugating Zurich and London agreements were imposed on it. On the basis of these agreements, the authority of Cypriots did not extend over the British war bases at Dhekelia and Episkopi. In addition to all this, London had appropriated the right to use for military purposes a number of areas -- outside those of the bases -- as well as Cyprus' airspace. The London and Zurich agreements also provide for permission to units of foreign troops to enter the island.

Taking into consideration all this,thedemocratic forces of Cyprus quite rightly emphasize that the 1959 agreements constitute a suitable legal screen behind which the NATO countries are hiding and are artificially making the Cyprus problem acute.

The time that has passed since 1974 again showed that this is precisely the case. Until now the hearth of inter-Cypriot dispute has been secretly burning on the island; all the basic causes that have created it still stand.

Could there be a political solution of the Cyprus problem that could bring about the much-desired peace on the island with fair conditions? In the Soviet Union it is believed that this can be done by giving Cyprus real independence, that is by freeing it from the embarassing mediation and guardianship of the NATO countries which are trying to settle the Cyprus problem within their own narrow circle. This is precisely the basic reason that for almost eight years it has not been possible to implement the Soviet proposal on Cyprus, a proposal which has recently been supported in both Nicosia and Athens.

In the meantime the question regarding the convocation of a representative international conference within the UN framework has fully ripened. It could be convened with the participation of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and of all the security council member states. Taking into consideration the responsibility for the safeguarding of world peace and security that has been entrusted by the UN charter to the security council permanent member states, these countries could, either jointly or in parallel, provide the pertinent effective guarantees for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus -- safe guarantees for the implementation of the sound decisions of the international conference on Cyprus.

By undertaking the initiative for the holding of a conference, the Soviet Union is guided solely by one goal: the eradication of the Cyprus hearth of international tension by letting the Cypriots themselves resolve their internal problems with absolutely no foreign intervention. As for the efforts by a few in Cyprus as well as by NATO circles to describe the international conference on Cyprus as an insurmountable obstacle to the successful procedure of the intercommunal talks, they are unfounded. This is so because the proposed conference will solely aim at (?dealing) with the external and not the internal structure of the Cyprus problem. In the present case, the one most obviously does not prevent the other. At the same time the parallel promotion of the two procedures constitutes the real road which leads to the settlement of the Cyprus problem in the interest of all the people of Cyprus -- Greeks and Turks alike, our commentator concludes.

FINNISH PRESIDENT CONTINUES MOSCOW VISIT

Brezhnev-Koivisto Talks

LD092206 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Heikki Kymalainin dispatch from Moscow]

[Summary] "The evening of the first day of President Mauno Koivisto's visit confirmed what one could note already during the day. The reception shown by the highest Soviet leadership, which exceeded the necessary protocol, culminated in warm words of trust by President Leonid Brezhnev to the new head of state in the neighboring country." Before his official dinner speech, Brezhnev delivered a fairly long report on Finnish-Soviet relations during talks.

"He stressed the continuing significance of the adopted and approved line on the old basis. That line must be carefully protected from changes, stressed Brezhnev in the talks. Brezhnev said President Koivisto's assurance of the continuity of that line, a line that all responsible people support, was noted with pleasure. Brezhnev said in his speech during the talks that relations between Finland and the Soviet Union are a good example of equal relations between the countries are a consequence of good political relations and they themselves are of great political significance.

"Foreign Minister Per Stenbaeck, giving information to the press, noted that President Koivisto concentrated largely on economic relations between our countries and the problem of imbalance.

those relations. Koivisto may have let slip a statement that something should be done. Something really should be done, the circles responsible for economic relations agree on that. Means are currently sought here in Moscow too, but it is undoubtedly not very easy for the experts either.

"International problems and subjects touching on crisis-prone areas were also discussed in the talks. The issue of a nuclear weapons-free North was also touched upon, both by Koivisto this evening in his speech and by Brezhnev in the talks. A new starting point for those talks is clearly needed in order to attract wider approval."

[Announcer] "During the talks, President Brezhnev conveyed an invitation to President Koivisto to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. President Koivisto for his part confirmed an invitation for President Brezhnev to visit Finland.

"Finnish-Soviet commercial matters are expected to be discussed again tomorrow. Political talks at foreign minister level will also continue tomorrow between Foreign Minister Stenbeck and his counterpart Andrey Gromyko."

Other Contacts

LD101204 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] President Nauno Koivisto expressed his satisfaction with his visit to the Soviet Union in Moscow today. He told journalists that the arrangements were excellent.

Foreign Minister Paer Stenbaeck had talks lasting about an hour with his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko. At the same time the governor of the Bank of Finland, Ahti Karjalainen, who is also chairman of the Finnish section of the Finnish-Soviet Economic Cooperation Commission, had discussion with Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev. The foreign minister's discussions dealt with both bilateral relations and most international issues. It was noted in the talks that the achievements in Finnish-Soviet relations will be protected because they are in keeping with the interests of both sides. The discussions condemned attempts aiming at deviations from the traditional line based on the Finnish-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. With regard to the international situation the foreign ministers discussed in considerable detail the Madrid CSCE review conference and the Geneva euromissile talks.

According to Foreign Minister Stenbaeck, the Soviet Union views with satisfaction Finland's attempts to guarantee the continuity of the CSCE process and ensure positive results in Madrid.

This afternoon President Koivisto will acquaint himself with the new Ostankino television center, after which the entourage will go on to Leningrad. The president's 3 day visit to the Soviet Union will end tomorrow evening.

Finnish Correspondent's Report

LD101838 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Heikki Kymaelaeinen report from Moscow]

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto visited the Ostankino television center in Moscow on the second day of his visit to the Soviet Union. The political and commercial talks in connection with the visit continued in Moscow this morning, our correspondent Heikki Kymaelaeinen, who is covering the visit, reports:

[Begin recording] [Kymaelaeinen] Foreign Minister Stenbaeck, the president expressed his satisfaction with the visit. Does he have good reasons for his satisfaction?

[Stenbaeck] Yes, in our view there are good reasons for this satisfaction, because the prupose of the visit has been to strengthen the element of continuity in Finnish-Soviet good-neighborly and friendly relations. This has been noted at the (?highest) possible level during this visit.

[Kymaelaeinen] During this visit international political issues have been discussed, apart from Finnish-Soviet relations. Can you give me any details about these?

[Stenbaeck] It is quite natural that in connection with such a meeting international issues also come up extensively, and this happened both in yesterday's talks and in the talks I had with my colleague Gromyko. We have not had negotiations in the actual sense of the word but the views of both countries on the current quite alarming international situation were presented.

[Kymaelaeinen] What Foreign Minister Stenbaeck said about the attention the visit has received here in the Soviet Union has become quite clear to the dozens of journalists, too.

President Koivisto today acquainted himself with the sights of the city of Moscow; the talks and discussions were part of the program for the foreign minister and the Finnish chairman of the economic cooperation commission, Governor of the Bank of Finland Ahti Karja Ainen.

Minister Stenbaeck met with Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and for over an hour they concentrated chiefly on questions of international politics. According to Stenbaeck, Gromyko sees the worrying development of the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States as a particular cause of concern. The relations ought to be normal, but as they are not the blame does not lie with the Soviet Union, Gromyko noted. The Soviet Union has a very positive attitude to the Madrid Conference; the CSCE process should be continued in every way and positive results should be aimed at. Finland's basic goal is the same: The process must continue, Foreign Minister Stenbaeck said. Gromyko also briefed the Finnish side on the Geneva disarmament talks. The Finnish-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance has not come up during this visit. Finland is ready for an extension of the treaty; we are ready for it when the two sides agree on the matter.

Governor Ahti Karjalainen today met with Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev and others. In this connection the balancing of trade was discussed, as was agreed in advance. More exactly, the debts owed to Finland should not be allowed to grow any more, Karjalainen said, nor will it grow any more, but, taking into account the size of the trade, the payments deficit is not particularly big, he continued. The most important way to balance trade is to increase imports, Karjalainen said, but there are other means, too, and more are being sought. [end recording]

The Finnish-Soviet commercial talks will continue in April, when Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade A.N. Manzhulo arrives in Helsinki. The overall situation in trade will be discussed at a meeting of the Finnish-Soviet economic cooperation commission in Moscow in June.

It was not intended to make any final decisions during this visit. There were no new [word indistinct] and the old issues are still developing. To a question concerning an increase in oil purchases from the USSR, Karjalainen noted that Finland has no need to increase its oil imports at all. Consumption has declined continuously.

President Koivisto's trip will continue in the early evening to Leningrad. He will watch the Nutcracker ballet at the Kirov Ballet tonight.

Koivisto Goes to Leningrad

LD101550 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Mar, TASS -- Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, left here for Leningrad today. He has been staying in the Soviet Union since Tuesday on a working visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

At the airport Mauno Koivisto was seen off by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials.

Met by Romanov

LD101746 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Leningrad, 10 Mar TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland arrived here today from Moscow. He is staying in the Soviet Union on a working visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The guest was welcomed at Pulkovo airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Leningrad Regional CPSU Committee Grigoriy Romanov, and other officials.

Dispatch From Helsinki

LD101554 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] The president of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, has arrived in Moscow on a working visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Soviet press today published a picture of the visitor and a brief account of his career, recalling Mauno Loivisto's statement that it is important to continue the line of Paasikivi and Kekkonen, the course of developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The TASS correspondent in Helsinki, (Aleksandr Gorbunov), writes in the Moscow periodical ZA RUBEZHOM that for over 30 years the Soviet Union and Finland have based their relations on the firm foundation of the 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. The scope of these relations is very wide. This is particularly significant when the relations between countries with different social systems are concerned. They are a convincing example of how such states can live in peace, conduct extensive and advantageous trade on the basis of mutual trust and respect and exchange expertise in the fields of science and technology. It is not by chance that the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is called a declaration of neighborly friendship in Finland.

We are in a good position after having undertaken cooperation with the Soviet Union immediately after the war. The West viewed with suspicion the good Soviet-Finnish relations, and it was assumed that the smaller state would suffer from such a policy. We Finns regarded [words indistinct] such a suspicion as senseless. We do not herald the 1948 treaty as a model for other nations, but we propose its results as a model for all: constructive cooperation, based on trust between states with different social systems, wrote Urho Kekkonen earlier.

The Soviet Union is Finland's biggest trading partner. Its share of Finland's exports was 24.7 percent last year. The history of Soviet-Finnish trade and economic relations is characterized by the words "for the first time." Since 1951 these relations have developed on the basis of longterm agreements, for the first time in the practice of states with different social systems. Our countries were among the first to start the joint building and modernization of big industrial, power industry and other projects, a metallurgical plant, cellulose and paper mills, a forest industry center and an ore enrichment compled.

In 1955, while the West was fanning up the cold war, the Soviet Union and Finland concluded a scientific-technical cooperation agreement, also for the first time in the relations between socialist and capitalist countries. For the first time in interstate relations an institute such as the Standing Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Commission was established. This commission in particular prepared the document that was signed in May 1977 by Leonid Brezhnev and Urho Kekkonen for a longterm program for the development and deepening of commercial, economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland until 1990. In this case such a program was signed for the first time with a capitalist country.

The extensive and longterm relations with the Soviet Union and its planned economy guarantee for Finland stable and continuously expanding markets during cyclical fluctuations in the West.

This helps significantly to solve one of the most urgent problems of the capitalist economy: the problem of employment. According to the calculations of Finnish experts, the trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union provide employment for about 150,000 Finns. (?Convinced) of the profitability of the economic relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, Finland was the first capitalist country to establish direct relations with the CEMA on 16 May, 1973.

Some time ago Finland was still described as "a state standing on wooden legs," because the basis of its economy was the forest industry. The forests are Finland's main riches even today; sawn goods, paper, pulp and furniture still form a considerable part of Finland's exports. However, in the postwar years the metal industry also began to develop rapidly. In this connection Finland had to solve the question of expanding the metallurgical industry. For this purpose the state company Rautaruukki was established in 1960. It asked the Soviet Union for assistance in the building of a metallurgical plant in Raahe. The construction of the plant began as early as in 1961. Today the Raahe metallurgical plant is the biggest ferrous metallurgy plant in Northern Europe. It produced 60 percent of the cast iron, steel and rolled products in the country.

At a seminar held in Kajaani at the initiative of the Finnish Communist Party, the chairman of the Communist Party, Aarne Saarinen said among other things: The West European steel industry has been in a deep crisis for a long time. This has not, however, affected Finland's steel industry, because the Raahe plant has been built in cooperation with the Soviet Union on the basis of the latest technology, and the big Soviet ship orders have safeguarded for the plant orders for ship steel for the Finnish shipbuilding industry.

The Soviet Union for its part delivers, on the basis of regularly renewed agreements, oil and oil products, machinery and equipment for Finnish industry. From year to year the export of Soviet cars grows.

Naturally what has been achieved by the Soviet Union and Finland in their bilateral relations has not come by itself, writes the TASS correspondent in ZA RUBEZHOM in conclusion. Strong efforts and good will by the statesmen and wide public circles of both countries were needed before the atmosphere of trust, cooperation and true neighborliness became established between the two states.

U.S. LAUNCHES 'PROVOCATIVE ANTI-LIBYAN CAMPAIGN'

LD102004 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Commentary by A. Zlatorunskiy entitled: "The Policy of Intimidation and Interference in Internal Affairs"]

[Excerpts] The administration of U.S. President Reagan has imposed a ban on the purchase of Libyan oil and also on the sale of U.S. equipment and technology to the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

It is noteworthy that Washington has recently been resorting to such measures in the Middle East and elsewhere in the world. If this or that Latin American country rejects the United States' will or if it pursues an independent foreign policy, this would not please Washington, which would immediately resort to imposing a ban and also an economic blockade. When the plan drawn up the CIA and other special bodies in the United States failed in connection with the restoration of capitalism in Poland, the Reagan administration resorted to imposing a ban on the export of U.S. goods and food to Poland.

But if this or that state becomes an agent for the United States, then Washington will be generous in importing arms and ammunition to and also in giving it economic aid. Examples of this are Israel, the bloody junta in El Salvador, Chile, the military dictatorship in Pakistan and a number of other regimes.

Let us, however, go back to the Libyan Jamahiriyah. What is the reason for the United States' dislike and hatred for Libya? The United States is currently engaged in a real subversive campaign against this small Arab country. The Washington POST said, for instance, that the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, was the target of CIA plots which tried to stage his assassination several times.

The U.S. press admitted that the rumors being circulated by the CIA about the Libyan terrorists who, it is alleged, came to the United States to assassinate some U.S. statesmen are meant to prepare U.S. public opinion for widescale U.S. aggressive actions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. It is not mere coincidence that Reagan offers military and economic support to any state if it topples the current regime in the Libyan Jamahiriyah by force of arms.

No one believes the statements made by the Reagan administration that Libya threatens U.S. security. Such allegations call for laughter if one is to take into consideration the fact that the Libyan Jamahiriyah is thousands of miles away from the United States and that its population is 115 times less than the population of the United States. It does not have nuclear weapons and there are no foreign military bases on its territory. But despite all this, the role of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in the Arab world is not to the liking of Washington.

To put it briefly, the actions by the Libyan Jamahiriyah aim at undermining the plans of U.S. imperialism that seek to whet the aggressive and expansionist Israeli appetite and at imposing U.S. political and military will on the Near and Middle East. This is the reason for the Reagan administration's hatred, which is turning into an anti-Libyan propaganda campaign, the organization of terrorist acts against Libya and its leaders, and also the imposition of economic sanctions.

But the policy of open intimidation and attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign countries does not bring any benefits to Washington. According to a public opinion poll, 60 percent of the EEC population protested the imposition of the U.S. will.

In the developing countries, particularly in Middle Eastern countries, U.S. imperialism and its intrigues are creating a wave of anti-U.S. feeling. One can state with full confidence that Washington's attempts to intimidate the Libyan Jamahiriyah by various economic sanctions will, as usual, backfire.

'Oil Boycott'

PM101549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] Washington, 7 Mar, TASS -- The Reagan administration is stepping up a provocative campaign of economic and military blackmail with regard to sovereign Libya.

As UPI reported, next week the United States will totally stop importing oil from Libya. At the same time deliveries of petroleum equipment to that country will also be suspended. The decisions in this regard were adopted at a National Security Council session held at the end of February.

The "oil boycott," according to the Washington POST, is "a continuation of the Washington administration's long-term program of struggle" against Libya. The piratical attack by American aerial vultures on two Libyan aircraft over the Gulf of Sidra, the concentration of large naval forces off the Libyan coast, the holding of the "Bright Star" military maneuvers, the recall of American personnel, and the frantic anti-Libyan hysteria raised in the United States, as is known, have already been elements of this provocative campaign.

In addition to toughening up economic blackmail measures, the Reagan administration, as is clear from American press reports, is planning a major armed provocation on the borders of Libya.

No Evidence of 'Libyan Plot'

PM101645 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Washington, 2 Mar, TASS -- CIA chief W. Casey hs made new attacks against Libya. In an interview with the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, he asserted that "Libyan terrorists" allegedly penetrating the United States "are presenting an increasing threat to President Reagan." As was to be expected the U.S. espionage department's leader could not cite any evidence of his mendacious story. Instead, he resorted to the usual fantasies and malicious anti-Libyan rhetoric.

As recently as January, the CBS television company reported that "the government has no facts to confirm the existence of groups of conspirators who have allegedly infiltrated the United States with the aim of assassinating the President." Shortly before this, FBI Director W. Webster admitted that his department possessed no evidence of the existence of a so-called "Libyan plot." This, however, does not seem to have dampened the ardor of the administration, which continues to whip up anti-Libyan hysteria.

Commenting on Casey's remarks, observers here are drawing attention to the fact that they coincided with the intensification of the campaign of blackmail and threats toward sovereign Libya. Literally just the other day reports appeared in the press on a National Security Council decision on an embargo on the purchase of Libyan oil and on a possible ban on the sale by American companies of oil and gas equipment to Libya.

Taking into account these and other provocative U.S. actions toward Libya, it is not ruled out here that Washington is preparing open armed intervention with the aim of overthrowing the lawful government of an Arab country whose independent foreign policy course is giving rise to unconcealed malice in the White House.

The Reagan administration, the WALL STREET JOURNAL writes, has again decided to strike against Libya having seen that its previous actions have failed to force Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi to change his policy.

CIA BACKING IRANIAN 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

GF101647 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1300 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends, a few days ago the U.S. paper New York TIMES published a report based on remarks by informed sources concerning close and well organized links between the U.S. CIA organization and Iranian monarchists. The article stated that the United States is secretly aiding paramilitary and political groups of Iranian refugees and carrying out radio propaganda against Iran. The aim of such activities is to prepare the ground for the United States to act should the regime of Ayatollah Khomeyni become unstable. The CIA is attempting to form a coalition of the refugees and their supporters still in Iran so that when the opportunity arises they will be able to play an important role in deciding the future of Iran.

These were the highlights of the New York TIMES article. It should be pointed out that this report is not news. Everyone is aware that the United States has intervened in Iranian affairs and the CIA has been in contact with counterrevolutionary Iranian leaders for some time.

The confession by the New York TIMES is interesting because it outlines the expansion of the anti-Iranian activities by U.S. imperialism in cooperation with the monarchists. Both the U.S. imperialists and the monarchists are trying to suffocate the Iranian revolution by any means and return the regime of the shah to your country. These efforts are not at all surprising since the imperialists, (?cronies) of the shah, and tricksters like Oveysi, 'Abbas Aryana and Zahdi and the rest benefited during the shah's era, plundering the wealth of the Iranian nation and filling their purses to the detriment and misery of the Iranian nation. It is thus clear that the imperialists and counterrevolutionaries will never (?resign themselves) to the loss of their plundering privilages in Iran.

We know that the union of U.S. imperialism and Iranian reactionaries was not formed today. It can be said that this union has passed the test of time. We need only recall that the CIA, relying on black, full-blown reaction, the shah's gang and criminals like Sh'aban Bimokh, carried out the 19 August [1952] coup.

When the popular revolution started in Iran -- a revolution aimed at overthrowing the antipopular regime of the shah -- the U.S. imperialists used new techniques similar to the one they used for the coup of 1952. They again based their calculations on union with their agents and the full-blown reactionaries in the country. The imperialists who aided the shah in bloodying the popular revolution and were giving all-out aid to the shah's regime, which was condemned to destruction by history, shamed themselves for eternity. This time their shot missed and the people of Iran, who learned and gained strength during the anti-imperialist and antishah struggle, sent the decadent regime of the shah to the garbage heap of history, dealing a decisive blow to imperialist positions in your country and the entire area.

At the time the Iranian counterrevolutionaries and supporters of the shah's regime fled the damaged ship of the monarchy like rats leaving a sinking ship. They nested in the West and started their destructive operations against the Islamic Republic of Iran and prepared for plots and guerrilla acts. The CIA decided to unite the various refugee groups, which are at each other's throats and cannot stand one another. It decided to coordinate their actions with the fifth column inside Iran. In order to achieve this, the puppet show of the coronation of Mohammad Kordsh [as heard], the son of the deposed shah, was held.

Washington's envoys visit all capitals where Iranian counterrevolutionary headquarters are located in order to achieve its ends. Various characters like the Ashrafs and Oveysis who direct the hostile anti-Iranian and antirevolutionary propaganda go to the United States. The confession by the New York TIMES concerning close links between the CIA and the Iranian counterrevolutionaries shows that the Iranian people -- whose enemies have not remained idle and are lying in wait -- must exercise revolutionary vigilance.

SOMALI PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON ASSESSED

LD101408 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 10 Mar 82

[TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko report]

[Text] Washington, 10 Mar, TASS -- President Siad Barre of Somalia has arrived here for an unofficial visit. For three days he is to hold talks with President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other officials.

The administration in advance made efforts not to publicise the visit and not to attract special attention to the forthcoming U.S.-Somali talks. The Somali president's arrival has been described by the White House only as a good will visit which does not ostensibly pursue any concrete aims. Observers, however, view this "reserve" as a direct indication of the delicate character of the forthcoming talks with which the U.S. administration links far-reaching strategic plans for using Somalia for forther expansion in Africa and in the Middle East. In its "divide and rule" policy Washington assigns a special place to conniving at the Mogadishu regime's territorial claims upon the neighbouring countries -- Ethiopia and Kenya.

As is pointed out here, the 1980 agreement between Washington and the Barre regime, which gave the Pentagon access to military facilities in Somalia, has virtually converted that country's territory into a new U.S. staging area for the suppression of regimes and national liberation movements unwelcome to the USA. In exchange for the deal, Washington opened the locks of military deliveries the value of which, according to incomplete data, amounted to 60 million dollars in the past three years. Work is under way at ports and airfields of Somalia at an accelerated pace to dredge the channelways, to build new quays capable of receiving large U.S. ships cruising in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, and to extend runways for the landing of heavy planes, including strategic bombers.

According to press reports, it is not being concealed in the White House that during the talks the U.S. side will demand that the Somali regime further extend U.S. "military rights" in Somalia, in particular those for naval ships, including aircraft carriers. The USA will also seek consent to the use of military airfields in Somali territory by the so-called U.S. "Middle East Armed Forces" which are to be stationed in Sinai under the guise of multinational armed forces within the framework of the Camp David deal.

For its part, Siad Barre intends to ask an increase in U.S. military-economic aid for the purpose of suppressing opposition inside the country and carrying out ventures outside the country. As has been confirmed by the staff of the State Department, the administration intends to request Congress to assign another 30 million dollars for the construction of U.S. military facilities in Somalia.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT VIEWS ETHIOPIAN SITUATION

PM061639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 82 p 4

[Correspondent A. Serbin dispatch: "Ethiopia: Conquering Time"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, February -- The traditional Ethiopian calandar does not coincide with the one we are accustomed to. The year begins in September and has 13 months. The calendar itself, which originated in the depths of time, is nearly a decade "behind." Reflecting in its own way the country's history and the people's traditions and customs, this calendar lives quite happily side by side with that used in most of the rest of the world. In Ethiopian newspapers and on official documents you often see two dates side by side -- the traditional and, as they call it here, the European. But if you take a look at Ethiopian history prior to the 1974 revolution, the calendar "lag" acquires a definite symbolic element.

Ruled for centures by feudal lords, the country's development remained, even in the tumultuous 20th century, fettered by monarchic authority, the tyranny of landowners, arbitrary officialdom and national oppression.

Economic backwardness, poverty and famine and almost universal illiteracy -- that was the Ethiopian reality. The entire decrepit lifestyle was an obstacle to the country's development, and the only way to shift it was by revolution.

And the antifeudal revolution came -- it was a natural development, although it was the result of a spontaneous uprising by the masses against oppression and poverty. And equally naturally, by virtue of its mass, people's character, it did not end with the liquidation of the monarchic regime but developed into a national democratic revolution. In the course of it there were fundamental socioeconomic transformations -- nationalization of land, banks, insurance companies and large industrial enterprises belonging, in the main, to foreign capital, the introduction of progressive workers legislation, the establishment of control over the education system and others. It was on that basis that the country's socialist orientation was outlined and then precisely defined.

While merging with the general process of world renewal on a democratic basis, the Ethiopian revolution has its own specific features and traits. One of the chief peculiarities is that here the strengthening and development of the revolution's mass base are taking place at the same time as the setting up of a vanguard party or working people.

The Ethiopian people achieved their revolutionary targets without an organized political vanguard. The fact that the proletarian ranks were few in number, backward and fragmentary precluded the setting up of a revolutionary party. In these conditions the role of revolutionary vanguard was assumed by progressive circles of the armed forces comprising young officers and men from the lower ranks who had links with the people and were supported by democratic forces in society. The headquarters and leader of the revolution was the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) which decreed the implementation of all the transformations and initiated efforts to set up mass organizations -- associations of peasants and city dwellers. The PMAC devoted much attention to forming and restructuring trade unions and organizing the women's and youth movement. The national democratic revolution program promulgated by the PMAC in 1976 set the task of creating a genuine proletarian party.

For 2 years the country has had the Commission for the Organization of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE). The peculiarities of the development of the Ethiopian revolution were also manifested in the creation of this political organ, which is not actually a party but is merely a prototype whose purpose, to quote PMAC and COPWE Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, is to provide a sort of schooling in party work.

COPWE came into being 17 December 1979. Last summer saw the commission's first congress, at which its leading organs were created. The congress documents describe the commission's organizational structure and note that its activity is based on the theory of scientific socialism. The two main spheres of COPWE's activity are work to set up the party and spread Marxist-Leninist teaching among the masses.

Broadly speaking, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam said, the commission's job is to "build a new society." This presupposes a variety of tasks. Specific work is being done on party building -- COPWE committees have been set up at administrative region (province) level and subordinate bodies are being organized. The commission is directing the political and ideological education of the masses. Also helpful here are the commission's publications -- its central organ, the weekly SERTC ADER (WORKING MAN) and the journal (MESKEREM) (SEPTEMBER).

The election of leading bodies of the associations of city dwellers (kebelles) was an important event in the year's political life, an event which occurred with COPWE's active participation. The kebelles are a product of the revolution and, together with the peasant associations, have become an established way of organizaing the people's power at local level. They participated in the implementation of revolutionary decrees in the period when counterrevolution showed itself in the country. Armed detachments of people's militia were set up in the kebelles.

This year's elections to the associations of city dwellers were the third and were held this time in accordance with a new formula. The nomination of candidates was widely publicized. Virtually the entire urban population was able to vote (previously, for example, former owners of rented property did not vote). The results showed a 96-percent turnout. It was evidence of the democratization of social life and the strengthening of the revolution's base.

It was in the first months that the Ethiopian revolution embarked on creative work to reorganize society. But soon it had to take up arms to defend itself against Somali aggression in the Ogaden and against the actions of separatists in Eritrea. And although the struggle against internal and external counterrevolution is still not completely finished, the successes achieved in it have allowed the accent to be shifted to economic matters.

The "Red Star" campaign is currently taking place in Ethiopia, its basic ingredients are economic building and a number of comprehensive measures to restore economic life in Eritrea. At the end of January, at a conference in Asmara, the province's chief city, the "Asmara manifesto" was proclaimed. It defined the main tasks of the "red star" campaign. Its purpose is to put an end to the separatists' destructive antipopular actions and to create a lasting basis for the full normalization of life in the area.

It was back in 1978 that the military revolutionary authorities launched a nationwide campaign to effect economic development on a planned basis. Work is now being done to draw up a long-term, 10-year plan of national economic development. In the first 3 years of the campaign production has increased 31.13 percent in industry and 7 percent in agriculture. To a large extent the increase was due to the full-capacity operation of existing enterprises. There are now 143 factories and plants in the state sector of industry.

A great deal of attention is being paid in Ethiopia to agriculture, the basis of the economy, employing 85 percent of the population. Several difficult problems have to be solved in this sphere: Transforming the Ethiopian countryside on new social principles, providing the country with homegrown food and developing export sectors which bring in foreign currency.

The revolution has given peasants land, released them from the oppression of landowners and given them back their dignity as workers and people. Cooperativization has begun to develop in the countryside -- there are already more than 3,000 marketing and supply cooperatives in rural localities. Two years ago the PMAC issued a directive on the gradual transition to cooperative production.

But the unification of Ethiopian peasants is an unhurried, voluntary process. This is shown by the figures: At the moment there are only a few dozen officially registered production cooperatives. But there are nearly 500 peasant associations adapting to the switch to joint work.

There are certainly many difficulties in the building of the new Ethiopia. The economy is still multifaceted, incorporating a private sector and even subsistence farming in some places. The remote areas of the country are little studied, and raw material problems are acute. There is a dearth of skilled cadres. Unemployment has not been completely eliminated. There are not enough funds for capital investment and it is necessary therefore to resort to foreign loans. The country's leadership is making it plain to the people that a lot of effort and even sacrifices will be needed during the present transitional period.

Without wishing to underestimate the difficulties, it is impossible not to see the successes. For example, a new attitude toward labor is emerging not only in peasant cooperatives or at state enterprises, where the "star workers" movement -- the beginnings of shock work movement -- is growing. I could cite many examples of voluntary collective labor for the good of society. How do you measure the results of the noble work to eliminate illiteracy which is preoccupying literally the whole of Ethiopia, or the state's constantly growing concern for the health of the people?

But the Western bourgeois press tends to focus attention on Ethiopia's difficulties. It is attempting to discredit Ethiopia's relations with its friends, including those from the socialist community.

But despite the imperialist intrigues, socialist Ethiopia's foreign policy positions have strengthened. They are based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and the Nonaligned Movement. It plays an active role in the OAU. Lately Ethiopia has been establishing good relations with its neighbors. Recently Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Libya concluded a treaty on friendship and cooperation which strengthens these countries' relations and is a response to the imperialist policy of fueling tension in the Indian Ocean, the Horn of Africa and the Mediterranean.

Friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia continue to strengthen and develop. They continue to beneficially affected by the friendship and cooperation treaty concluded between our countries, which gives concrete expression to these relations and is manifested in specific deeds.

The Ethiopian people still have a lot to do. By looking to the future and believing firmly that their cause is just, they will be able to conquer time.

CPSU EXTENDS GREETINGS TO MALI PARTY CONGRESS

PM031617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] To the First Congress of the Mali People's Democratic Union

The CPSU Central Committee extends warm greetings to the delegates of the First Congress of the Mali People's Democratic Union and wishes it success.

Soviet people understand the Mali people's desire to consolidate their national state, achieve economic independence and build a society free of man's exploitation by man.

We note with satisfaction the common positions of the CPSU and the Mali People's Democratic Union on the main issues in the struggle against imperialism and for a lasting order, greater political independence and socioeconomic progress. The cohesion of all peace- and freedom-loving forces is particularly important at a time when imperialism is becoming more aggressive and the arms race is intensifying. On the African Continent the imperialists are creating more military bases, are in criminal collusion with the South African racists, are committing acts of aggression against Angola, Mozambique and other sovereign states, and are doing their utmost to hinder Namibia's national liberation.

The Soviet Union values the friendly relations successfully developing between the CPSU and the Mali People's Democratic Union and between the USSR and the Republic of Mali. The 26th CPSU Congress stressed that the Soviet Union would continue to pursue a policy of developing close cooperation with the new liberated countries.

May the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Soviet and Mali peoples strengthen and develop on the firm foundation of respect for national sovereignty and equality and struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace and the peoples' national and social liberation!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION TOURING UZBEKISTAN

GF091230 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] A Mozambique delegation headed by the secretary of state for cotton, Joao dos Santos Ferreira, continues to familiarize itself with the Uzbek SSR. The guests from the friendly African country have visited Tashkentskaya, Bukharaskaya and Samarkandskaya Oblasts and acquainted themselves with cotton farms and processing factories. They arrived on 6 March in Fergana where they will acquaint themselves with construction work on the great Fergana canal. The canal was built in the 1930's with [words indistinct] and it has since been contributing to cotton cultivation on an exemplary scale in the Fergana valley.

LEVCHENKO ON U.S. SECRET OPERATIONS IN NICARAGUA

LD110900 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 11 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 11 Mar, TASS -- The exposure in the press of "secret operations" against Nicaragua, operations being prepared by the CIA with President Reagan's personal approval, with a view to overthrowing the revolutionary government has produced here the effect of an exploded bomb and has spoiled official Washington's game.

The U.S. leaders who pose as "fighters against international terrorism" and hypocritically accuse others of "exporting revolution and violence" have once again appeared before the world in their true aspect -- as the bitterest enemies of freedom, international laws, and ethics, and as the inspirers and organizers of international terrorism.

As the newspaper Washington POST reported, President Reagan sanctioned the allocation of 19 million dollars to the CIA to elaborate and carry out subversive "secret operations" against the revolutionary government of Nicaragua. According to a plan endorsed by the U.S. National Security Council and sealed by the President's signature, the CIA is instructed to infiltrate into that country big detachments of saboteurs to stage acts of sabotage and violence for the purpose of disorganizing life and ultimately overthrowing the legitimate government.

The administration's leaders who appeared in public on Wednesday were immediately veritably "besieged" by journalists and by members of the public who insistently demanded of them an explanation of the U.S. stand.

Journalists asked Ronald Reagan point-blank whether the USA is really carrying out "secret operations" against Nicaragua. The President answered that that was something he could not comment upon, and hurried towards the exit.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who spoke in one of the Senate subcommittees was in the same way laconic. In reply to the legislators' insistent requests to introduce clarity to the U.S. stand in this question, he said the U.S. policy is not to comment on reports on "secret operations" regardless of whether they are carried out or not. Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger who spoke in one of the committees of the House of Representatives with soldierly straightforwardness said curtly that he was not going to speak out on secret or intelligence operations, and that he had never done that. They all are highly classified -- even the very topic is classified.

It is significant that not a single official spokesman of the administration even disputed the correctness of the report in the Washington POST. Jaime Wheelock, member of the revolutionary government in Nicaragua, who is here on an unofficial visit, has laid bare the true motives behind the anti-Nicaraguan hysteria in the USA. He emphasized in a talk with journalists that plans for the CIA's "secret war" against his country constitute and attempt at "repeating the Chilean scenario of 1973" when the CIA overthrew the constitutional government of Salvador Allende and installed in power the fascist regime of Pinochet.

LYUTI CRITICIZES U.S. BRIEFING ON NICARAGUA

LD101754 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Report by TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyuti]

[Text] Washington, 10 Mar, TASS -- The U.S. Department of State held a special briefing for newsmen. At the briefing administration officials tried to provide "documented evidence" of some "aggressive aspirations" of the Government of Nicaragua and even of its preparations for -- an invasion of neighbouring countries.

Invented and absolutely fantastic "data" about the Nicaraguan Armed Forces were given to journalists.

According to the U.S. administration, their strength is about to surpass that of the armies of all other Central American countries taken together.

There is no question as to where these dirty insinuations come from: The "proofs" were supplied by Deputy Director of the CIA Robert Inman and deputy director of the Intelligence Department of the Pentagon John Hughes.

Special services of the United States are known to be very apt at cooking up the most fantastic stories in an attempt to justify Washington's peace-endangering ventures in various regions of the world. For the same purpose they are trying to picture things in such a way as if small Nicaragua allegedly posed a threat to the great power, the United States. In actual fact the threat to Nicaragua and other countries of the region is known to come exactly from Washington.

Managua, 10 Mar, TASS -- Nicaragua's Foreign Ministry strongly protested against the violation of the country's air space by U.S. spy planes -- a fact officially admitted by representatives of U.S. special service at a press conference in Washington.

Irresponsible actions of the Reagan administration, says a statement circulated here by the Foreign Ministry, contradict elementary norms of international law and aggravate tensions further in Central America.

The Government of Nicaragua, the document stresses, is striving for a peaceful settlement in the region and reaffirms proposals advanced by it earlier. These proposals include: the signing of agreements among Central American states on non-aggression and mutual security, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and the settlement of conflicts by means of negotiations, the renunciation by the United States of support for counter-revolutionary activities against Nicaragua, of the plans of aggression and economic blockade, of any actions which compel Nicaraguans to take corresponding defensive measures.

CHIGIR DECRIES U.S. 'CAMPAIGN' AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD101856 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 10 Mar 82

[By TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Mar, TASS -- Washington is thundering incessantly with threats against Nicaragua, while a rapid slander campaign is being conducted against that country. Washington's armory of falsehoods and malicious concoctions is virtually boundless and the U.S. administration is using them to tarnish the Nicaraguan leadership, to isolate the republic on the international scene and thus to create conditions for the implementation of plans of aggression against it that have long been in the making.

The Washington leaders every now and then come up with tales intended to picture Nicaragua as a country intervening in the affairs of other states and jeopardizing peace in Central America. They do not tire of repeating that Nicaragua is supposedly supplying the Salvadoran rebels with weapons. These claims are obviously groundless. Washington has not yet been able to produce any proof to back its lies. Even the American press admits it.

But the White House and the U.S. Department of State do not seem to be discouraged by the exposure of their falsehoods. Moreover, they are resorting to ever new ploys, apparently in the hope that the more they slander Nicaragua the better the chance that someone may believe them.

The other day, for instance, Secretary of State Haig said in Congress for everyone to hear that a Nicaraguan armyman supposedly supervising rebel operations had been captured in El Salvador. But this canard was short lived. The "prisoner," as an official Mexican spokesman confirmed, was a student of a Mexican university who, going home for vacations, strayed into Salvadoran territory.

The Salvadoran military had to release the student, and the U.S. secretary of state had again found himself entrapped in his own concoctions.

One of the keynotes of Washington's anti-Nicaraguan campaign is the assertion about that country's "military build-up" presumably posing "a threat to neighbouring countries." This tale has been repeated again, in particular, by CIA Deputy Director R. Inman at a press conference in the U.S. Department of State.

But the CIA leadership knows as well as anyone else that the real threat to Central American countries, primarily Nicaragua, is posed by other parties. It is the CIA jointly with the Pentagon that is training in the United States gangs of Somoza cutthroats and other paramilitary groups to carry out aggression against Nicaragua.

The British DAILY TELEGRAPH has reported that President Reagan himself has authorised covert operations against Nicaragua with a view to overthrowing the government and ordered 19 million dollars to be set aside for the purpose.

It is for mainly this reason that Nicaragua has to strengthen its defences.

As for the allegations about the "threat" posed by Nicaragua to its neighbours, their absurdity is forcefully exposed by the constructive peace initiatives recently made by the Nicaraguan Government. In particular, it proposed that treaties of nonaggression and mutual security be signed with Costa Rica and Honduras on the principles of non-intervention and mutual respect and reiterated its readiness to maintain relations of friendship with the United States and to begin talks with it on any problem of mutual interest.

The Nicaraguan proposals are indeed paving the way to peace and security in Central America. The fact that Washington is still stubbornly ignoring these proposals shows that it has no intention to give up either its plans to suppress the Nicaraguan revolution or its interventionist course in Central America as a whole.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. POLICY IN LATIN AMERICA

LD101940 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 10 Mar 82

[By TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Mar, TASS -- Thomas Enders, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, now on a tour of South American countries, has told a press conference in Buenos Aires that there is a possibility of the United States and its allies taking a "collective action" in El Salvador.

These remarks by a highly placed official in the Reagan administration highlight some new elements in Washington's Latin American policy. Taking into account the opposition, mounting in the United States itself, to plans of direct intervention by American troops in Central America, the White House, as all signs indicate, lays emphasis on the use of obedient dictatorial regimes and mercenaries from among the counter-revolutionary rabble who found shelter in the United States to suppress the liberation movement in the region.

The main objective of Thomas Enders' visit and other trips by American officials to Latin America countries in recent time is to knock together a kind of "holy alliance" of the darkest forces in the Western Hemisphere against Salvadorean patriots, against Socialist Cuba and revolutionary Nicaragua. Washington is pressing the Chilean fascists and other dictatorial regimes to render direct military support to the Salvadorean junta. At the same time the American Central Intelligence Agency has intensified training on American territory of bandit units to wage subversive actions against Nicaragua. The newspaper Washington POST reported today that President Reagan approved a plan of secret subversive operations against Nicaragua.

The Washington administration fully ignores all the constructive initiatives directed at easing tension in the region, such as the recent peace proposals of the Nicaraguan Government and the ideas of the Mexican president directed at political settlement in El Salvador by way of negotiations.

Moreover, the White House, to cover up its aggressive designs, is mounting slanderous campaign about the alleged "threat" to the security of Central American countries on the part of Nicaragua. A propaganda show, staged in Washington, with quotations of deliberately mendacious data on the Nicaraguan Army, fabricated at the CIA and the Pentagon, is another act of this provocative campaign. The United States is trying to assume the "right" to determine the size of the armed forces needed by a sovereign state for legitimate self-defence.

Any unbiased observer can see that it is the United States, a great imperialist power, rather than Nicaragua, a small nation, which poses a real threat to peace and security in the region, and grossly interferes in the internal affairs of Central American countries. No awkward subterfuges by Washington propagandists can hide this obvious fact.

TASS EXAMINES GUATEMALAN ELECTION 'FARCE'

LD101648 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] San Jose, 10 Mar, TASS -- The political situation in Guatemala has sharply deteriorated. Polling irregularities during the March 7 "general election" were so obvious that the right-wing presidential candidates who agreed to play in the Washington-prepared farce began bickering among themselves.

As is known, the patriotic forces of Guatemala in their radio broadcasts long before the "general elections' exposed the real designs of the Reagan administration which was planning by this farce to give a semblance of "legality" and "democracy" to the dictatorial regime and on this basis to increase its military aid to it. According to reports by foreign correspondents, about 70 per cent of the electorate responded to the insurgents' appeal to boycott the election farce.

When less than a half of the ballot papers had been counted, General Hanibal Guevara, candidate from the ruling military, proclaimed himself the "winner." His self-confidence is quite understandable: He has behind him Washington and the army. Eyewitnesses reported specifically that many electors were forcibly taken to polling stations by servicemen who threatened to manhandle them if they refused to vote for Hanibal Guevara. Populated localities throughout the country were heavily patrolled. The situation recalled a state of siege.

Obvious malpractices in organizing and holding of the "elections" and vote-counting have aroused the displeasure of three other presidential candidates -- Sandoval Alarcon, Alexandro Maldanado and Gustavo Ansueto, who also represented ultra right-wing and right-wing circles. They lodged a collective protest with the government demanding cancellation of election results and the holding of new elections within sixty days. They mentioned many facts to support their protest against the rigging of elections. They said, for instance, that many electors voted twice for the official candidate. At some polling stations voters were given only ballot papers with Hanibal Guevara's name. People had to cast their ballots because they were threatened that a stamp on participation on voting will not be put on their passports. At Santa-Rosa-de-Xila, Hanibal Guevara collected almost four thousand votes whereas, according to official reports, there were only about two thousand electors on the voter polls there.

PRESS COMMENTARIES ON 60TH USSR ANNIVERSARY

IZVESTIYA on Constitution

AU051410 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Inviolable Union of Soviet Peoples" -- passage in all capitals published in boldface type]

[Text] Our country is preparing to fittingly greet a glorious jubilee -- the birthday of the USSR. Nowadays our motherland stands before the whole world as a harmonious family of equal republics jointly building communism. The unification of the Soviet republics in the USSR, our Constitution says, augmented the strength and potential of the country's peoples.

The adoption of the new USSR Constitution was a historic milestone in Soviet society's development. The true creator of our Constitution, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has emphasized, was the entire Soviet people. The nationwide discussion and unanimous approval of the fundamental law demonstrated yet again the desire of the USSR's peoples to cherish and strengthen the inviolable USSR, our state system, which is based on truly democratic principles. The most substantial changes that have taken place in Soviet society's economic, social and spiritual life and our state's profound democratism found concentrated expression in the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics. Responding wholeheartedly to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, Soviet people of various nationalities are contributing by their personal labor and great civic activeness to strengthening the might of their great united motherland.

The experience of socialist building and the development of Soviet statehood cogently demonstrates that the broader socialist democracy is, and the more democratic the country's life is, the greater the strength of the mutual attraction among the working people of all nations and nationalities is.

The USSR Constitution imparted powerful impetus to the further development of socialist democracy and to increasingly broad participation by the masses in administering the country. The constitutional enshrinement of the CPSU's status as the ruling party had the most beneficial effect on our entire political practice and reflected the further increase in the party's prestige and the improvement in the process of the scientific management of society. While developing democracy, the CPSU takes effective measures to strengthen state and labor discipline and to increase organization and responsibility in all sectors of work.

The Communist Party skillfully channels the initiative and activeness of the people's masses, evoked by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, into specific deeds and achievements. Socialist competition, which is being held under the slogans of the struggle for efficiency, quality and maximum utilization of available resources, has gained mighty scope everywhere.

In our society, for the first time in the history of mankind, the meaning of democracy is revealed, in the true sense of the word, as people's power. The breadth and might of our people's power and the truly all-people nature of our organs of state power are convincingly shown by the following figures: 2.3 million deputies -- representing all strata of our society -- are at the helm of state management, working in the soviets of people's deputies. Over 30 million people voluntarily assist the local organs of power in all their multifaceted activity. Of the 1,500 deputies in the USSR Supreme Soviet, more than half are workers and kolkhoz members, and the intelligentsia is extensively represented.

Those figures show the true people's power implemented in our country. What a striking contrast with what bourgeois "democracy" is like: Take the U.S. Congress -- Of its 535 members, 243 are lawyers, 140 businessmen, 47 workers in the education system, 30 state employees, 25 farmers and 18 journalists. There is not one congressman who is a worker in the supreme legislative organ of "free" America!

"The supreme goal of social production under socialism is the fullest satisfaction of people's growing material and spiritual requirements," the USSR Constitution says. We have witnessed the way in which in the last few years the Communist Party and the Soviet state have consistently implemented measures aimed at further increasing the people's well-being. The present stage of building communism puts forward important new problems in the spheres of the economy and the social and cultural development of society. These cannot be solved without vigorous and multifaceted activity by the socialist state in the shape of the soviets of people's deputies, labor collectives and the broad public.

"Developed socialism," the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR" says, "graphically demonstrates the indissoluble interconnection between the blossoming and rapprochement of all the country's nations and nationalities and the deepening of socialist democracy. Socialism and democracy are inseparable. Lenin saw the content and meaning of socialist democratism as lying in the implementation of state power by the people themselves and in the involvement of the broadest masses in constant and decisive participation in administering state, economic and cultural building and all social affairs. It is this proposition of Lenin's that found its fullest embodiment in the USSR Constitution.

The years since the adoption of the fundamental law show that socialist democracy is constantly being deepened and improved. "We can say with every justification that our society of developed socialism is also a society of developed socialist democracy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out. "AT THE STAGE OF MATURE SOCIALISM AND UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE STATE OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE, INCREASINGLY BROAD AND VIGOROUS PARTICIPATION BY THE WORKING PEOPLE'S MASSES IN ADMINISTERING THE COUNTRY'S LIFE IS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED AS THE CENTRAL TREND IN SOVIET SOCIETY'S POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT."

In this jubilee year the soviets of people's deputies are faced with important tasks stemming from the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR." As is well known, deputies to the local organs of power will be elected this year. This is a major political event. Our soviets, truly people's soviets, embody the strength of our state system, of the inviolable USSR, and are faithful implementers of the Communist Party's policy.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial

PM061601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Fitting Welcome to the 60th Anniversary of the USSR"]

[Excerpts] Soviet people are preparing actively for a notable event in the life of our state -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR. The urban and rural workers and army and navy servicemen welcomed the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR" with enormous interest and warm approval.

This important political document profoundly and comprehensively reveals the historic significance of the formation of the USSR -- the world's first unified, united multinational worker and peasant state. It graphically reveals the Soviet people's accomplishments in building a new society, achieved under the leadership of the Communist Party, and the great gains of socialism and it outlines a specific program linked with preparation for the notable event.

The years which have passed since the formation of the USSR have been marked by the country's rapid socioeconomic development. Over this period the national income has increased many times over. The Soviet Union's share in world industrial production has increased from 1 percent in 1922 to 20 percent right now. The economy of all the union republics is developing dynamically.

We are rightly proud of what we have achieved. We are gladdened and inspired by the new prospects for the USSR's economic and social development outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the period through 1990. The party's course provides for the buildup of each republic's material and spiritual potential and the maximum use of this potential for the country's harmonious development at the same time. This is an essential condition for the progress of Soviet society, the consolidation of the USSR's economic and defensive might and the improvement of the working people's welfare.

The formation and successful development of the USSR is of abiding international significance. Real socialism has now become a powerful magnetic force for the peoples of the world. Today hundreds of millions of people in various countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America are marching along the path blazed by Great October.

The peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress is exerting enormous influence on international development. With the fraternal socialist countries and all the world's peace-loving forces, the Soviet Union is seeking to curb the arms race and preserve and deepen the detente process.

The peace-loving policy of the USSR and the entire socialist community is opposed by the aggressive course of the bellicose circles of the United States and other NATO countries. Counting on attaining military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact, they are continuing to aggravate the international situation and are pursuing an arms race. The Chinese leaders' policy is facilitating the intrigues of the most aggressive forces of imperialism.

Under these conditions the CPSU and the Soviet state, persistently pursuing a Leninist peace-loving foreign policy, are doing everything necessary to strengthen the country's defensive capability and enhance the armed forces' combat readiness. Our army and navy, which have just celebrated their 64th anniversary, are worthily fulfilling their duty to the people. Soviet servicemen see in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR" a document of tremendous mobilizing force. Commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations are called on to make every serviceman profoundly aware of its content and to direct the personnel's patriotic enthusiasm toward attaining new successes in combat and political training, mastering modern weapons and combat equipment, improving field, air and naval training, strengthening organization and discipline and raising the combat readiness of the units and ships. Socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation under the slogan "Reliable Defense of the Soviet People's Peaceful Labor" effectively serves to attain high indicators in training and service.

Confident of their strength and full of optimism, the Soviet people are marching along the path outlined by Lenin's party. The tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress are being successfully fulfilled. The country's workers and army and navy servicemen fully aspire to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new achievements for the benefit of their beloved motherland.

TRUD on Popular Fraternity

PM080901 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Prof E. Tadebosyan, doctor of philosophical sciences: "State of the Peoples' Friendship and Fraternity"]

[Excerpts] Moscow, Bolshoy Theater, 30 December 1922....Addressing the 2,215 delegates of the first all-union congress of soviets, M.I. Kalinin, chairman of the all-Russian Central Executive Committee, spoke about how for whole millennia the best human minds had struggled with the people of finding state forms that would enable peoples to live in friendship and fraternity without the greatest torments or mutual struggle. But it is only now, he said, on the day of the formation of the single unified multinational socialist state -- the USSR -- that "the first stone of truly fraternal communal living" is being laid in practice.

Nearly six decades have elapsed, and today we have every ground for noting with a feeling of the greatest patriotic and international pride that the entire history of the USSR is the history of the emergence and consolidation of the indestructible unity and friendship of all Soviet nations and ethnic groups and their genuine and all-round flourishing, economic, political, and cultural; of the growth of the might of the Soviet multinational state; and of the triumph of the ideas of proletarian internationalism and the Leninist principles of the CPSU's nationalities policy. Our country, states the recently published CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," now appears to the whole world as a friendly family of equal republics building communism together. World history has never before seen in the relationships of dozens of nations and ethnic groups such indestructible unity of inerests and goals, will and actions, such spiritual kinship, trust and mutual concern as are constantly displayed in the Soviet multinational state.

The gains of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy do not mean that all questions in the sphere of national relations have been resolved in our country. As the 26th CPSU Congress noted, the dynamics of the development of such a large multinational state as ours gives rise to many problems requiring the party's sensitive attention. These problems focus on the determination of the best ways of developing each nation and each republic within the framework of the single multinational state.

The party's course, defined by the 26th CPSU Congress, is the course of building up the material and spiritual potential of each republic and at the same time its maximum utilization for the harmonious development of the entire country. Each Soviet republic sees as its prime patriotic and international duty increasing its contribution to the wealth of the entire nation. That means the billion poods of Kazakh grain, the 6 million tons of Uzbek cotton, the 0.5 million tons of Georgian tea and much, much more.

The important and comparatively new problems of the further improvement of national relations in the USSR include the question of the fuller and all-around consideration and safeguarding of the specific interests and requirements of nonindigenous nationalities under conditions of the increasingly multinational nature of the Soviet republics' population. Thus, in 10 of the 15 union republics the nonindigenous population comprises over 1/4 of the entire population of the particular republic and in two -- Kazakhstan and Kirgiziya -- over 1/2; in the majority of the 20 autonomous republics it also comprises over 1/2 the entire population. In his report to the 26th CPSU Congress, L.I. Brezhnev said in this connection: "The composition of the population of the Soviet republics is multinational, and it is natural that all nations have the right to proper representation in their party and state organs -- with, of course, strict consideration of each person's professional and ideological and moral qualities."

Soviet democracy ensures the broad representation of the country's numerous ethnic groups in the higher and local organs of power and management. The USSR Supreme Soviet has deputies of 61 nationalities and the Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics have deputies of 71 nationalities, while in the local Soviets there are over 100 nationalities. It is important to note that even the smallest ethnic groups have due representation, which as a rule considerably exceeds their proportion of the country's population. Thus, there are about 8,000 Veps in our country but they are represented by one union republic Supreme Soviet deputy, two autonomous republic Supreme Soviet deputies and 89 local Soviet deputies.

Soviet statehood, including Soviet national statehood, is internationalist in its class nature and socialist essence, for it expresses the will and defends the interests of working people of all nationalities and not only of the nationality that has given its name to a particular republic, autonomous oblast or okrug. It serves not to divide working people along national lines but to unite and rally them on a truly internationalist basis. V.I. Lenin said that "the Soviet republic unites the working people of all nations and defends the working people's interests without national distinction."

In whatever republic a Soviet person lives, to whatever nation or ethnic group he belongs, everywhere he is primarily a citizen of the unified USSR, with rights and duties equal with all on the territory of any national republic.

The socialist internationalization of the life of the USSR peoples has nothing in common with "denationalization," with the mechnical ousting and, still less, the rejection of national forms of social life or with nationl nihilism, as so-called "Sovietologists" frequently try to represent it. Under the conditions of socialism the national and international are not opposed to each other but interact harmoniously and increasingly intensively.

The process of internationalization takes place in our country on a socialist basis -- on the basis of equality, fraternal cooperation and voluntariness. The CPSU strictly monitors the observance of these Leninist principles of the nationalities policy. It has struggled and will always struggle against manifestations of chauvinism and nationalism, which are alien to the nature of socialism. The party is against trends toward artificially erasing national features, but it considers the artificial inflation of them to be equally intolerable. It sees educating the working epople in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and of a proud sense of belonging to the great unified Soviet motherland as a sacred duty.

TRUD on National Alliance

PM061541 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Indestructible Alliance"]

[Excerpts] "Be praised, our free fatherland, reliable bulwark of the peoples' friendship!" These words from the country's state anthem reflected one of socialism's greatest historical achievements -- the birth and steady consolidation of the friendly family of equal republics jointly building communism. Our brightest gain has been the monolithic sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society and its indestructible cohesion around the Communist Party and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the loyal continuer of the great cause of Lenin.

Soviet people are now reading with emotion the lines of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," which has been published in the press. The CPSU Central Committee has appealed to communists, Komsomol members and the working people of all the country's nations and ethnic groups to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR with new achievements in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, developing the economy, strengthening the country's defensive capability and improving the Soviet people's welfare and culture.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution is a very important party document and a new model of the creative enrichment of revolutionary theory. It comprehensively generalizes the experience of the establishment and development of the Soviet multinational state, gives a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the ways and means of resolving the nationalities question and formulates our goals and tasks. This document's international significance has no analogues. History knows of no state that has done as much as the USSR for the all-around development of nations and ethnic groups in the briefest time.

Capitalism generated the nationalities question and has itself shown and continues to show graphically its total inability to resolve it. In our country it was only the October victory that struck off the chains of social and national oppression and laid the foundation for the free development of all nations and nationalities and their close alliance and friendship. The formation of the USSR was a very great service by Lenin's party, which is multinational in composition and profoundly internationalist in its ideology, policy, organizational structure and the principles of its activity.

Everyone knows its implacability toward any manifestations of bourgeois nationalism chauvinism and national nihilism. It has become the leader of all the county's fraternal peoples.

In marching to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR we turn our thoughts to the great Lenin, for everything we have achieved is the living embodiment of Lenin's ideas. Vladimir Ilich justified in depth the need for the closest alliance between the Soviet republics for the solution of the tasks of socialist building. He saw a guarantee of the firmness of this alliance in complete mutual trust, voluntary accord and the exclusion of any form of inequality in relations among nations. All this has now become reality.

Preparation for the USSR jubilee is setting great tasks in the sphere of the ideological educational work of the trade union organizations and their cultural enlightenment institutions. In all this activity it is essential to convincingly reveal the revolutionary TRANSFORMING POWER OF Marxism-Leninism, to widely show the role of the working class and the CPSU in the working people's international cohesion and to publicize in a well-reasoned manner the historical advantages of socialism and the fraternal republics' achievements in a well-reasoned manner. It is important to comprehensively reveal the content of the socioeconomic policy of the party and state, which is aimed at building up each republic's material and spiritual potential and making the maximum use of this potential to enhance the effectiveness of the entire country's national economy and improve the prosperity of all Soviet people.

The USSR working people wholly and fully share the certainty expressed by the CPSU Central Committee that our people will serry their ranks even more closely around Lenin's party and display even more initiative and creativity, selflessness and persistence in the struggle for the building of communism in our country and the consolidation of peace throughout the world.

KUZNETSOV CHAIRS SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM

LD102238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin today under the chairmanship of Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Presidium heard a report by Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on results of the examination of proposals and observations of standing commissions of the chambers and deputies of the Supreme Soviet raised at the fifth and sixth sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet's 10th convocation. The report noted that ministries and departments are adopting the necessary measures to implement the proposals of the standing commissions and deputies. In the adopted resolution the Presidium instructed the appropriate organizations to adopt measures for the implementation of the proposals and observations raised by the standing commissions of the chambers and the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

As well as this, the session examined the question of the experience of work of the Soviets of people's deputies of the (?Abashskiy) Rayon of Georgia and Talsinskiy Rayon of Latvia in leadership of agricultural production, the question of observance by the USSR Ministry of Health and subordinate institutions of legal requirements in examining appeals by citizens on matters of treatment and prophylactic help to the population and some other matters of state life. Taking part in the discussion were Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and other comrades.

USSR JOURNALISTS UNION CONGRESS ENDS 4 MAR

PM101015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Tasks Defined; USSR Journalists' Union's Fifth Congress"]

[Text] Soviet journalists are called on to be active vehicles of the party's policy and to take an all-round part in the working people's education in a spirit of high ideological principle and devotion to the socialist motherland and the cause of communism and in the formation of a harmoniously developed personality. The results of their activity over the past 5 years and the tasks of the mass information and propaganda media in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress were discussed by the delegates to the 5th USSR Union of Journalists Congress. It completed its work in Moscow on 4 March.

On the concluding day of the Congress Kh. G. Toming (Estonia), N.T. Tabarov (Tadzhikistan), G.N. Seleznev and Ya. N. Zasurksiy (Moscow) took part in the debate.

The results of the creative sections' work were reported to the congress by their leaders, V.N. Golubev, A.V. Romarov, S.G. Lapin, D.F. Kraminov, M.F. Neneshev and L.B. Kravchenko.

K. Nordenstraeng, president of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ], who spoke at the congress, stressed the journalists' special responsibility in the current tense situation in the world, which has arisen through the fault of the imperialist militiarist circles.

The IOJ president highly assessed the role of the land of the soviets' mass media and the activity of Soviet journalists in the struggle for democracy, social progress and peace. Soviet journalists, with their colleagues from the other socialist countries, vigorously and purposefully advocate the consolidation of world peace and the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding among the peoples.

The congress was addressed by E. Vera, general secretary of the Union of Cuban Journalists; (Kim Kwan-su), deputy chairman of the Korean Journalists Union Central Committee; (R. Rafat), leader of the delegation from the DRA Journalists Union; M. 'Ali Abdu, leader of the delegation from the Democratic Yemen journalists organization; Khieu Khanarit, general secretary of the Association of Kampuchean Journalists; and Phet Sakhon, leader of the delegation from the union of Lao journalists.

The resolution adopted by the congress stresses that the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU congress are an inspiring program of activity for all journalists' organizations and editorial collectives and for every Soviet journalist. The press, television, radio, news agency and publishing house workers welcomed with a feeling of pride and thanks the party congress' high assessment of the activity of the mass information and propaganda media and the Soviet journalists' work. The delegates gave assurances that the Soviet journalists would always display a high degree of social activeness and responsibility, guided by the Leninist principles and traditions of party journalism.

The congress elected the USSR Journalists Union Board and Central Auditing Commission.

With great enthusiasm the congress delegates sent a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. We will do everything, the document says, to ensure that our empassioned party words always loyally serve the Communist Party and the Soviet motherland -- the great USSR, whose glorious jubilee is being celebrated this year. As the party's reliable assistants, the journalists will direct their efforts toward firmly reinforcing in people's awareness the historical sense of the great gains of socialism and toward graphically showing the heroic spirit of their daily lives.

Taking part in the congress concluding session were M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, and K.M. Bogolyubov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department.

The first plenum of the USSR Union of Journalists Board was held. It elected V.G. Afanasyev chairman of the board. P.F. Alekseyev, S.G. Lapin, S.A. Losev, Ya.A. Lomko, B.I. Stukalin and L.N. Tolkunov were elected deputy chairmen of the board.

S.B. Bayzhanov, G.V. Bedineishvili, Ya.P. Britans, A.K. Varsobin, V.N. Golubev. M.D. Yeremiya, Z.M. Yesenbayev, V.P. Zhidkov, G.N. Kalandarov, R.I. Kosolapov, L.P. Kravchenko, D.F. Karminov, L.M. Koryan, A.K. Laurinchyukas, A.M. Mamedov, R.I. Makhmudov, M.F. Nenashev, B.D. Pankin, Sh.P. Sanakoyev, G.N. Seleznev, V.Ya. Serobaba, L.N. Spiridonov, A.A. Tolstik, V.I. Fedotova, M.I. Khaldeyev, A.P. Kharlamov and L.N. Yagodin were elected secretaries of the board.

A session of the USSR Union of Journalists Central Auditing Commission was also held. V.I. Novikov was elected chairman of the commission.

AUCCTU'S ATTENTION TO WORKERS' LETTERS REPORTED

PM101159 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Mar 82 p 2

[TASS correspondent V. Kulikov article under the rubric "Toward the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Union's: "There Is Someone Behind Every Letter"]

[Text] The mail delivers many letters every day to the AUCCTU on Moscow's Leninskiy Prospekt. The flow of letters has increased particularly of late: Thousands of people are writing in on the threshold of the 17th trade union congress.

A report from the computer center lies on the desk of AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V. Prokhorov. It reflects the dynamics and the topics of the incoming correspondence. A special column is marked "congress."

"The number of such letters in our mailbag is growing all the time," Vasiliy Ilich said. "The Soviet people's increased activeness has been promoted by the reports and elections in trade union organizations, at which there have been interesting discussions on enhancing the trade unions' role in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. We are studying this correspondence with great interest and systematizing interesting suggestions. Many of them will be discussed at the congress."

We looked through the mail of the last few days. A. Gordiyets, a worker from the city of Belaya Tserkov in Kiyevskaya Oblast, advises conducting an exchange of trade union cards. V. Molotkov from the settlement of Kubinka in Moskovskaya Oblast writes on the advisability of introducing a stampless system of receiving dues. An impressive pile of letters is devoted to developing the socialist competition. Correspondents speak with pride of the prestige of their trade union organizations and share experience.

[Question] Of course, the precongress period has had an impact on the nature of the letters sent to the AUCCTU. But what, in general, distinguishes the mail of the country's chief trade union organ?

[Answer] Above all, the breadth and diversity of the questions raised by working people. This is not surprising: Soviet trade unions take an active part in practically all spheres of the country's life and play an important role in communist building and in educating the new person.

Other features include the dynamic nature of the letters' topics. This is connected with our society's onward development and with the constant improvement in trade union organizations' activities.

[Question] Please go into more detail on this.

[Answer] I will cite a recent example. An analysis of last year's mail showed an appreciable fall in the number of letters on questions of wages and the payment of various allowances. This is natural: The well-being of working people in our country is steadily being enhanced, concern is being shown for war invalids and veterans and for mothers, and pension security is being improved.

At the same time the proportion of letters on improving social insurance has remained significant. And there is logic in this, too: All eventualities in life are still not provided for in existing regulations. Thus a number of correspondents have suggested paying for the sick-leave certificates of gravely ill and long-term patients who, however, have received these certificates only after being dismissed from their job for valid reasons. Taking the valid nature of the suggestion into consideration, we are examining with the appropriate state organizations the possibility of granting trade unions the right to allow the payment of such allowances in individual cases.

Directions of the search for new forms and methods in the work of trade unions organs are also suggested by letters on improving labor organization, on housing and consumer issues, on sanatorium and resort services and on other problems.

We attach importance to studying and analyzing correspondence criticizing shortcomings in the activities of trade union committees.

[Question] How is work with letters of this sort organized?

[Answer] Behind every alarm signal there is, as a rule, someone turning to us for help or advice. This demands an especially attentive examination of the letter. And there are no trifles here.

When V. Omelyanenko, a worker at the Segezha pulp and paper combine in Karelia, complained to the AUCCTU recently, we charged a special commission with examining the complaint.

Serious violations of housing legislation were revealed at the enterprise. At the trade unions' request the combine's deputy director for cadres and domestic services, who had abused his official position, was dismissed. In accordance with the law the Omelyanenko family received the apartment which it had previously been refused. The AUCCTU Secretariat adopted a resolution on this case obliging the autonomous republic's trade union committees to strengthen control over the correct distribution of housing at enterprises and organizations.

Guided by the 13th AUCCTU plenum resolution which defined ways to further improve work with working people's letters -- that important aspect of trade union activity -- we seek to restore justice and remove the causes giving rise to complaints. As a result, only recently the organization of labor and domestic services has been improved in hundreds of collectives with the participation of trade unions, shortcomings in the work of economic organs have been removed and mass cultural work has become more active.

TRUD CARRIES AUCCTU PLENUM-RELATED MATERIALS

PM101105 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 6 March 1982 publishes on its front page the "Resolution of the 14th AUCCTU Plenum of 5 March 1982 on the Report of the AUCCTU to the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress," which reads:

"The report of the AUCCTU to the 17th USSR trade unions congress, entitled 'Account of the AUCCTU's Work and the Tasks of the USSR's Trade Unions in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decision,' is approved.

"Comrade S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, is instructed to deliver the report at the congress."

The paper also publishes on its front page an unattributed report headed "In the Central Auditing Commission," which reads:

"A session of the Central Auditing Commission was held at which the commission's report to the 17th USSR trade unions congress was approved."

SHCHERBITSKIY CITED ON ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

LD110632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 11 Mar 82

[From the central press review]

[Text] On the pages of TRUD Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, publishes a long article. It is devoted to the coming 17th congress of USSR trade unions and is entitled "developing the creative activity of the masses." It says: The pattern of the forward movement of our society is such that the more complex and responsible the tasks of communist construction before us, the more energetically the high awareness of the workers, peasants and the intelligentsia manifests itself, as well as their patriotic striving to make our life more full-blooded, rich in content and creative. And, of course, in the matter of further developing the labor and political activity of the working people the role of the trade unions is constantly growing -- the biggest public organization, a reliable bulwark of the party among the masses and a mighty means of developing the initiative of the people.

NOVOYE VREMYA COMMENTS ON TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS

LD101616 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Mar, TASS -- Bourgeois propaganda claims that "the Soviet trade unions' cooperation with the ruling party and the socialist state allegedly leads to their loss of independence are totally baseless," the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] emphasises in its leading article, published in the weekly's issue dated March 12.

It is devoted to the regular, 17th congress of Soviet trade unions opening on March 16 in Moscow -- the forum of the Soviet Union's most broadly based public organisation embracing 130 million people.

"No matter what opponents of socialism would say about our democracy," the weekly says, "we have no reason to shirk a serious talk about the place of the working people's organisations in the Soviet country, the nature of relations between the party of communists, the state of the triumphant proletariat and the unions. For over 60 years now, these questions have been the object of acute ideological struggle between ourselves and the apologists of monopoly capital, between ourselves and the few people in the ranks of the working-class movement, who, ignoring the class approach, are in fact playing up to the theses of bourgeois propaganda."

"Throughout its history," the NEW TIMES goes on to say, "Soviet power has not adopted a single law limiting the activity of trade unions in any way.... In the West the CPSU's leadership over the activity of the Soviet trade unions is often portrayed as diktat. In reality this leadership is of an ideological and political character. The party does not substitute itself for the unions, does not downgrade their role, does not limit their activity."

"Ask any Soviet person what above all characterises the path traversed by the CPSU in recent years and the answer will be: This path is characterised by deeds helping to uphold peace. For it we are ready to work without sparing our efforts. The awareness of this profound international responsibility helps the Soviet people overcome the difficulties, which sometimes arise in the economy and everyday life. Inspired labour for the good of the motherland, active struggle for peace, solidarity with the class brothers in all countries -- these are the slogans under which the supreme forum of Soviet trade unions opens in the current year, the year of the 60th anniversary since the formation of the USSR," the weekly NEW TIMES concludes.

PRAVDA REVIEWS ANTHOLOGY OF LEADER SPEECHES

AU091207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 82 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Measuring Our Course Against Lenin"]

[Text] The most important result of the Soviet people's selfless labor is the developed socialist society created in our country. During this stage the restructuring of all social relations on the basis of the collectivist principles inherent in the new system is being completed and the creative potential and truly humanist essence of socialism are being increasingly fully revealed. Relying on the theory and practice of mature socialism, the 26th CPSU Congress summed up the results of the path that has been traveled, determined the tasks of the country's development in the 11th 5-Year Plan and the longer term, and analyzed the content of the changes taking place in the world. The congress decisions are an example of the organic unity of theory and practice and a model of Marxism-Leninism in action.

The anthology "The 26th CPSU Congress: Unity of Theory and Practice" (footnote: The 26th Congress: Unity of Theory and Practice [XXVI Sezd KPSS: Yedinstvo Teorii I Praktiki], issue 1, Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1982, pp 558) will help Communists and nonparty people to gain a deeper understanding of the ideas of the congress, of the tremendous theoretical and practical significance of the tasks it set and of ways of implementing those tasks. It includes reports, speeches and articles by the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state published in the first half of 1981.

The anthology opens with the Central Committee report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the congress. This is a document that provides, in V.I. Lenin's words, "integral, systematic, precise answers to the most important questions" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 24, p 79).

The spirit of creative Leninism permeates the Congress' directions regarding problems in developing the economy and culture and improving the political system and its assessments and conclusions relating to the world revolutionary process and foreign policy. The time-tested theory and methodology of the revolutionary transformation of society have found pratical embodiment in the building of developed socialism and in the blossoming of the world's first multinational state of the whole people -- the USSR, whose 60th anniversary jubilee we are celebrating this year.

The reports and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, Comrade M.A. Suslov's article "The Creative Strategy of Developed Socialism," the report by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "Measuring Ourselves Against Lenin and Acting in Leninist Fashion" and his article "The 26th CSPU Congress Decisions Are Leninism in Action," and other items in the anthology reveal the greatness of Lenin's ideas and their triumph in the specific deeds and plans of the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

The attention of the anthology's authors is focused on questions of economic policy. "The leadership of the national economy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "is the linchpin of all the activity of the party and the state. After all, it is in the sphere of the economy that the foundation is laid for resolving social tasks and strengthening the country's defense capability, as well as the foundation of a vigorous foreign policy. It is there that the necessary preconditions for successful movement toward Communism by Soviet society are created."

When it entered the seventies, the anthology says, the party comprehensively analyzed the state of the national economy and determined the main ways of solving the socioeconomic problems of developed socialism. The starting point of the party political approach to the economy was and is the unvarying program demand -- everything in the name of man, everything for the good of man. Hence the line of the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses of gearing the national economy more profoundly to the diverse tasks connected with improving the working people's well-being. Hence also the congresses' directions regarding a resolute switch toward predominantly intensive factors of economic growth and the boosting of the efficiency and quality of all work.

The maximum results for the minimum outlay are what the party is seeking to achieve. It is a case of a thriftier approach toward economic management that demands the abandonment of many former habits and stereotypes and a complete break with the style of thinking and practice that is oriented primarily toward quantitative indicators and underestimate qualitative indicators. The linchpin of economic policy is the skillful and efficient utilization of all available resources -- manpower, fixed capital, fuel and raw materials, the output of fields and livestock units. These problems and the multifaceted activity of the party and the people to resolve them are elucidated in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th congress and in the articles "Urgent Questions of Agrarian Policy in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and "the 26th CPSU Congress and the Party's Policy in the Sphere of Industry and Construction" by V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Under conditions of mature socialism the interconnection between economic progress and the sociopolitical and spiritual development of society becomes increasingly close. Proceeding from this premise, the authors of the anthology pay great attention to questions of further improving Soviet society's social-class and national structure, the socialist way of life and our statehood and democracy.

After profoundly analyzing the processes of tremendous social and political significance taking place in the country, at its 26th congress the Communist Party drew the conclusion that the formation of a classless social structure will take place in the main within the historical framework of mature socialism. The creation of a society in which people are not divided into classes is the party's program aim and the attainment of that aim, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR" notes, will be at the same time an important milestone on the road of the increasingly complete rapprochement of the peoples on a truly democratic and truly internationalist basis.

The successful implementation of the party's plans is inconceivable without the further heightening of working people's consciousness and initiative. When new social tasks are being resolved, V.I. Lenin taught, "the preparation of the masses is, from the political viewpoint, the most important thing". (Vol 42, p 217) The problems of improving organizational and ideological education work are extensively covered in Comrade L.I. Brezhenv's speeches at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session on 1 April 1981; in Comrade M.A. Suslov's introductory speech at the all-union seminar-conference of ideological workers; in the articles "Bringing Party Organizational Work Up to the Level of the 26th CPSU Congress' Demands" by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, "Exactingness and Responsibility" by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, "The 26th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of Culture" by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, "The Theater and Our Time" by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, "The Assertion of Leninist Principles of Socialist Humanism" by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and "The CPSU Is the Vanguard of the Soviet People" by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and in the report "On the Immediate Tasks of Ideological and Political Education Work Stemming From the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev" by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

What people are like and the way they work determines what society is like. The party has proceeded and continues to proceed from that idea of Lenin's in its multifaceted ideological, political education and organizational work. Its main aim is to reveal each person's best qualities, to open up scope for working people's initiative and creativity, to increase the prestige of honest, conscientious labor and to combine trust in people with great exactingness toward them. The main tasks facing party organizations in this sphere are formulated in the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 26 April 1979, which is a long-term resolution. Its implementation demands that party organizations constantly improve and, as the congress said, restructure many sectors and spheres of ideological work.

Being the concern of all ideological cadres, this restructuring is inconceivable without comprehensive consideration of new phenomena in life, a thoughtful, creative approach toward utilizing the experience that has been accumulated and the potential of science and the organic coordination of ideological education activity with the struggle to implement the socioeconomic tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and with the further development of socialist democracy. The main thing that the party invariably pays attention to is the consistent strengthening of the connection between propaganda and the entire matter of education and the practice of communist creation and the improvement of their topicality and effectiveness. It is a case, the anthology notes, of really ensuring the unity of the party's ideological and theoretical, political education, organizational and economic work. This unity, the fusion of word and deed, constitutes the foundation of success for our propaganda and all party work among the masses. That idea runs right through the items in the book.

The decisive precondition of progress in any sphere of human activity is peace. Our struggle to strengthen peace and deepen the relaxation of international tension is primarily a struggle to ensure the requisite external conditions for the Soviet people to resolve the creative tasks that face them. The Communist Party and the Soviet state are thereby also resolving a truly worldwide problem, "for there is now no more essential or more important an issue for any people than the preservation of peace and the safeguarding of each person's primary right -- the right to life," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress.

The tireless struggle by the Soviet people, Lenin's party, its Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally to preserve and consolidate the gains of detente and for peace on Earth is also vividly demonstrated by the contents of this anthology -- the Central Committee report to the 26th party congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and interviews and the article "To Defend Peace" by D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. The items in the anthology profoundly elucidate the essence of the 26th congress' foreign policy directions and the course of their practice implementation and explain the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives.

The articles by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "On the International Significance of the 26th CPSU Congress" and "The Results of the 26th CPSU Congress and Certain Questions of the World Communist Movement" and the speech by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The 26th CPSU Congress on the Development of the World Socialist System" reveal the ever-increasing influence of the socialist community countries and the world communist movement on international affairs and demonstrate their role in uniting all forces of democracy and progress.

The entire contents of the anthology bear out the conclusion that the Communist Party is leading our country forward along the only correct Leninist course -- the course of peace and creation. This book, designed primarily for party workers, social sciences lecturers and propagandists, will certainly attract the attention of a wide range of readers.

REPORT OF YURIY BREZHNEV ASSIGNMENT ABROAD DENIED

NC101042 Paris AFP in English 1032 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Mar (AFP) -- Reports that Yuriy Brezhnev, the son of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, will be sent to an embassy abroad are groundless, a Foreign Trade Ministry official said today.

The official said Yuri Brezhnev will remain at his post as first deputy minister of foreign trade. The younger Brezhnev had been ill for a week, and returned to his post Tuesday, he added.

For several weeks, it has been rumored that the younger Brezhnev would leave for a foreign diplomatic post, after a reported inquiry into his activities.

The rumors began spreading round the time of a February 26 report of the arrest of two friends of his sister Galina, which some analysts saw as initial attempts to discredit President Brezhnev himself through his family.

The arrests were of Anatoliy Kolyvatov, the director of the Moscow Circus, on charges of illegal trafficking of gems and currency from the West, and circus dancer Boris Letsigan, who was also charged in the affair.

Yuriy Brezhnev, 49, has been a deputy foreign trade minister since 1976. He was named first deputy in 1979.

PRAVDA REPORTS CPSU MEETING ON TIMBER INDUSTRY

PM051841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference was held at the CPSU Central Committee 12 February that discussed tasks connected with improving the timber procurement industry's work and ensuring a steady supply of timber to the national economy in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum.

Participating in the conference's work were A.P. Kirilenko and M.S. Gorbachev, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Co-mittee; I.V. Kapitonov and V.I. Dolgikh, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; N.K. Baybakov, K.F. Katushev and N.V. Martynov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments, USSR ministers; executives of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, the USSR Gossnab and the USSR People's Control Committee; secretaries of union republic Communist Party Central Committees, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations of a number of enterprises; leaders of ministries and departments of timber industry associations, railroads and river boat lines; and timber procurement establishment directors, production masters and pacemakers.

A report on the situation in the timber procurement sector was delivered by S.A. Shalayev, USSR minister of the timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry.

Participating in the discussion of questions of improving the timber procurement industry's work were secretaries of CPSU obkoms, raykoms and primary organizations, leaders of ministries and departments, timber procurement and transport associations and enterprise and team leaders of timber procurement establishments.

A.P. Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech at the conference.

The party Central Committee and the government attach great significance to developing the timber industry. A number of major new timber procurement enterprises and well-equipped settlements have been commissioned. The timber industry has now been supplemented with a considerable amount of new specialized equipment and transport facilities. Remarkable innovators and production pacemakers, skilled experts and leaders are working in the industry.

Many timber procurement collectives are steadily fulfilling their plan targets and socialist pledges. They include the Irkutskles, Omskles, Cherepovetsles, Prikarpatles, Kotoyles and Tugulymles Associations as well as the Monzenskiy, Krasnoyarskiy and Surgutskiy timber procurement establishments. The sector possesses great potential for further increasing timber procurement and further satisfying the national economy's timber requirements.

At the same time there are serious shortcomings in the timber procurement industry's work. Last year a considerable number of enterprises failed to cope with the set plans for the procurement and shipment of timber. A number of associations are making unsatisfactory use of production capacities lagging in the construction of timber-carrying roads and the provision of amenities in timber settlements, reducing the volume of waterborne timber shipments and tolerating machinery idle times and large losses of work time.

The USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry and the USSR State Committee for Forestry are tolerating slow progress in the development and introduction of progressive methods of timber cultivation, procurement and processing and the establishment of enterprises for the comprehensive use of timber resources and are failing to ensure the prompt commissioning of production capacities. The ministry and committee are doing a poor job of disseminating the Prikarpatles Association's experience in work on the efficient use of local timber resources.

It is incumbent upon transport, timber procurement and marketing organization workers to adopt immediate measures to correct the state of affairs in timber freight shipments, devote special attention to improving the use of rolling stock, mechanizing loading and unloading operations and developing access roads, use specialized rail transport more broadly for delivering timber to large consumers and increase waterborne timber shipments.

In addition to inreasing timber procurement, the conference stressed the great importance of comprehensive timber savings. It is incumbent on timber procurement workers and consumers to organize work so that every cubic meter of wood is used economically, rationally and with the utmost efficiency. There should be a broad introduction of comprehensive, waste-free timber processing techniques and full use of secondary raw timber materials.

With the participation of local party, Soviet and trade union organs, leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations must raise the standards of organization of the procurement and transport of timber and raise labor productivity and make fuller use of timber procurement enterprises' reserves. Special attention should be paid to keeping cadres in the sector, disseminating the experience of advanced collective and production innovators on a broad scale and improving timber procurement workers' working and everyday living conditions. The party organizations of timber procurement, transport and marketing enterprises and organizations must step up mass political work within labor collectives to mobilize them to unconditionally fulfill the 1982 plan targets and socialist pledges and greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation in a fitting manner.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON COAL INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

PM101127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The leading miners' collectives have got off to a good start in the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Responding by practical deeds to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on accelerating the retooling of mines, increasing coal extraction by the opencut method and raising wage rates and salaries for miners, they have markedly increased their work tempo and rhythm.

In January a number of the country's mines and pits extracted considerably more coal than in December every day. The miners of the Donetsk mines named for the newspapers SOTSIALISTICHESKIY DONBASS and ZASYADKO and the collective of the Kuzbass Nagornaya mine and the Nazarovskiy pit in Krasnoyarskiy Kray and the 50-Letiye Oktyabrya pit in the Kuzbass got off to a good start. Here is the important thing: The extraction surplus here was obtained mainly through the better organization of labor and the more effective utilization of equipment. It is essential now to reinforce and augment the successes of the leading workers and to make them possessions of the entire sector. Ensuring the steady work of the fuel and energy complex is a statewide task and very important sector of party and economic work. In the report at the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that the development of heavy industry, particularly the fuel and energy sectors, is an essential precondition for resolving all national economic tasks.

It should be noted that the coal industry has failed to fulfill the state plan for 4 successive years. In January 22 percent of mines and pits again failed to cope with the plan. That means that it is essential not only to surmount the lag but also to increase extraction substantially at every coal face, and in order to accomplish this fuller use must be made of equipment and labor productivity must be increased by every means. It is very important to propagandize the leading experience accumulated in the collectives led by twice Hero of Socialist Labor I. Strelchenko, Heroes of Socialist Labor M. Chikh, A. Kolesnikov and Yu. Bronnikov and other production innovators more extensively. In accordance with the decision of the 26th CPSU Congress and the targets of the 5-Year Plan, this year the country's miners must extract 24 million tons more coal than last year.

Moreover, the increase must be ensured through the better utilization of equipment and the development of the "1,000 Tons Per Shift" movement. The miners have always acted as a leading detachment of the working class, glorious in their labor traditions and patriotic initiatives. The Stakhanovite Movement born in the coal industry once embraced millions of Soviet people and was a powerful lever of economic progress and school for the masses' education. The present generation of miners is worthily continuing and augmenting these traditions and today it can and must raise the banner of socialist competition for an increase in coal extraction at every coal fact and for the unconditional fulfillment of the state plan still higher.

The sector's special concern is to accelerate coal extraction by the economically effective opencut method. This year almost 40 percent of the total coal extrations will be mined by the opencut methods. The Bogatyr mine in Ekibastuz alone will produce 51 million tons, or 5 million tons more than last year. Throughout the sector as a whole it is essential to undertake 1 billion cubic meters of stripping work for the successful fulfillment of the opencut extraction plan. New equipemnt of large unit capacity is being additionally installed at pits. It is the duty of the party organizations and all Communists to head the struggle for its better utilization and the reduction of equipment stoppages and to carry the miners along by the personal example.

The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry must step up attention toward the modernization of existing enterprises and the speediest commissioning and assimilation of new capacities. Here there are still many shortcomings. In the past 5-year plan the ministry failed to assimilate over R730 million for production construction and failed to commission capacities for over 5 million tons of fuel and over 1 million square meters of housing. We cannot tolerate this situation.

Much has to be done to improve the organization of labor at mines, increase its productivity and strengthen labor and technological discipline. The coal shortfall due to an excessive accident rate and combine stoppages is still great and the level of mechanization of ancillary operations is low. All this should be the topic of serious analysis in the party and trade union organizations.

This year the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and other ministries and departments concerned must implement a system of measures ensuring the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on the technical reequipping of mines and an increase in coal extraction by the opencut method. It is also essential to improve organizational and economic work in the sector's headquarters and scientific subdivisions and to achieve the acceleration of technical progress.

The sector's miners must extract over 721 million tons of coal and 35 million tons of shale this year and increase labor productivity and improve other indicators. The plans are undoubtedly tough, but they must and can be fulfilled. An example here is set by the leading mining and tunnelling teams: In honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR they have adopted high socialist pledges -- to fulfill the plan for the second year of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule -- and have urged all the sector's workers to embark on shock work. It is important to develop this movement now and give it the "go-ahead."

The miners' efforts in boosting coal extraction must be supported by the ministries and department that supply the sector with equipment, materials and other resources and that construct housing and other projects for it. The Ministry of Railways must supply cars for loading the fuel extracted more smoothly and deliver it to consumers, especially to power stations and central heating and power plants, more rapidly.

The struggle for a large amount of coal in the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is in full swing. It is the duty of the party and trade union organizations and economic leaders to do everything to ensure that it is even more effective. May the flow of coal to the surface swell and gain momentum with every passing day!

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS MID-FEBRUARY WEATHER

PM101043 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 3

[Agrometeorologist A. Strashnaya report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] In the northern half of the USSR's European territory warm weather predominated in the second 10-day period of February. The average air temperature exceeded the perennial average almost everywhere by 2-4 degrees, and in the northwest region by 5-8 degrees. In the eastern Ukraine, the North Caucasus region and the southern half of the Volga region it was unusually cold -- the frosts reached 22-25 and in places 27 degrees. Then there was an appreciable rise in temperature.

There was little precipitation. There is no snow over the greater part of Brestskaya, Volynskaya, Rovenskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Vinnitskaya, Nikolayevskaya or Odesskaya Oblasts. The snow cover in Belorussia, the Baltic republics and the greater part of the central and north-west regions is 50-200 percent deeper than usual for this time. There is more snow than usual in Stavropolskiy Kray and in Voroshilovgradskaya, Kharkovskaya and Donetskaya Oblasts.

Conditions are satisfactory almost everywhere for the overwintering of winter grain crops and perennial grasses. Virtually nowhere did the minimum soil temperature at a depth of 3 cm fall to dangerous levels and it stood primarily at minus 7-11 and in places minus 13 degrees. The soil beneath the snow is insufficiently frozen and has even thawed in some places in the north of Belorussia, in the Baltic republics and in the north-west and Volga-Vyatka regions, and [therefore] measures to accelerate the melting of snow from the fields will be effective here in spring.

There was a drop in temperature in the Transcaucasian republics. There was precipitation, with a considerable amount occurring on the Black Sea coast.

The temperature also fell in the majority of agricultural regions of west Siberia and Kazakhstan. There was little precipitation (1-10 mm) or none at all. The depth of snow cover in the majority of southern regions of West Siberia and the northern half of Kazakhstan was in the range between 11 and 30 cm. The overwintering of winter crops proceeded satisfactorily.

In east Siberia the weather continued warmer than usual, and the average air temperature over the 10-day period was 2-6 degrees higher than the average taken over many years. In the majority of regions there was no precipitation, and the depth of snow cover stood at 11-25 cm on the last day of the 10-day period. The soil was frozen to a depth of 100-200 cm and more.

In the central Asian republics, cold weather predominated and snow fell. The average air temperature over the 10-day period was 1-3 degrees and in Turkmenia, 3-5 degrees below the perennial average. There was between 1 and 10 mm of precipitation in the majority of regions. The swelling of fruit-crop buds, which had begun at the end of January, ceased.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN VINICULTURE -- A series of wide-ranging measures are being taken to upgrade grape production in the Armenian SSR. A total of 250 hectares will be reclaimed for viniculture and another 10,000 hectares of new vineyards will be cultivated by the end of 1982. Moreover, Armenian agronomists have pledged to double the figures of grape production this year. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 8 Mar 82 GF]

SCIENTIST COMMENTS ON INVESTIGATION OF VENUS

LD091412 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar, TASS -- Panoramas of the planet Venus, including colour ones, and results of the chemical analysis of rock show that about 60-70 percent of the planet's surface are covered with ancient basalt melt, a correspondent of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has been told by Valeriy Barsukov, head of the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytic Chemistry at the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Commenting on the results of the exploration carried out by the Soviet automatic stations Venera and their descent modules, the scientist pointed out that rock of this type is located on earth at the depth of 60-80 kilometres. Pictures reveal large, thick boulders of dark grey rock with surface of a celluar texture formed as a result of chemical erosion. The surface between rock outcrops is covered with brownish black fine-grained material.

The scientist stressed that comparison of these data with conditions of the formation of similar rocks on Earth makes it possible to judge about ancient geological processes which took place on our planet.

It is no accident that geologists, geochemists and geophysicists evince interest in the history of formation of other planets, Barsukov said. Scientists have not found on Earth rock which would be older than 3.8 billion years, although Earth was "born" about 4.6 billion years ago. This makes scientists, creating a model of the "young" Earth, turn to similar objects in space -- namely, Moon, Mars and, of course, Venus. This planet, whose size, density and, probably, internal structure, resemble Earth, should have a similar type of geological development. Since there is no ocean on Venus, nor had ever been, it is possible to study ancient rocks in their original form.

The successful completion of this complicated experiment and development of a whole complex of advanced instruments and equipment demonstrated once again the unlimited possibilities of Soviet science and engineering, which make their worthy contribution to peaceful exploration of space, the scientist said.

ACADEMY PRESIDENT QUERIED ON ENERGY CRISIS

PM081257 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 16 February publishes on page 2 a 2,500-word feature in which TRUD special correspondent I. Melenevskiy records the answers given to readers' questions on various topics by A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Aleksandrov answers questions on the main avenues of the development of Soviet science in the 11th 5-Year Plan, the possibility of a Soviet energy crisis, the problems of introducing scientific innovations into production and the part played by trade union scientific and technical societies, improved work safety measures from miners and textile workers, last year's joint session of the USSR Academy of Sciences and USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Soviet science's role in the food program, the influence of trade unions on Soviet scientific development, and whether any new evidence of extraterrestial civilizations has come to light recently.

In answering the question about a possible energy crisis Aleksandrov acknowledges that mineral stocks in the Soviet Union are being depleted, although the problem is not an immediate one. Oil must be used economically, he states, continuing: "And what can replace oil? Coal can be used in its place. However, this will require very great capital investments."

"There is another, more effective way: Nuclear energy can fully supply mankind with fuel for many hundreds of years. Moreover, if fast neutron processes are set up on a mass scale -- that is, if fast neutron reactors are created, the fuel problem is virtually disposed of. Several such reactors have been operating in our country for a long time now and last year a large industrial reactor of 600,000 kilowatts was commissioned. Fast neutron reactors, in addition to being utilized directly, produce new nuclear fuel and thus create the basis for inexhaustible energy.

"We are now working on the use of nuclear energy not only to obtain electricity but in other spheres. They include domestic heating, industrial heat and direct use in chemical, metallurgical and other processes."

Answering the question about Soviet science's role in developing the food program, Aleksandrov notes in particular the development of better-quality seeds, fruit and vegetable storage methods, and the use of agricultural waste in the production of confectionary and other foods.

BRIEFS

FLOATING GEOLOGICAL LABORATORIES -- Vladivostok, 10 Mar, TASS -- Enterprises in the Soviet Far East have started building sea-going research vessels for geological prospecting on the shelf. The first of the research flotilla, the Professor Fedynsky, is now preparing for its maiden voyage. The research vessels have equipment developed with the participation of scientists from the Soviet Union, Hungary and other CEMA countries. An automatic navigation and geophysical complex will register and process the information gathered during the ship's cruise. Several such floating laboratories will be built for marine geologists under the current five-year plan (1981-85). [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 10 Mar 82 LD]

KULIKOV TALKS TO TRANSCAUCASUS MILITARY KOMSOMOL

PM091641 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 2

[Correspondent Lt Col G. Artemenko report under the rubric "Komsomol Conferences": "Sentries on the Southern Borders"]

[Excerpts] Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District -- Young envoys from many Transcaucasian garrisons, the cream-of-the-cream Komsomol members, with excellent training ratings, assembled for their conference that day [not specified] in the festively decked hall of the district's officers institute. They assembled in order to report to their motherland and the party on how they are implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and what gifts they are preparing for the 19th Komsomol congress and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The report by Maj V. Sarazhin, assistant chief of the district's Political Directorate for Komsomol work, and the speeches of Comrades V. Dzyuba, S. Minichev, A. Konovalov and others gave a profound, searching analysis of the state of Komsomol work and its influence on various aspects of combat training and life in the units and subunits.

The conference was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. He conveyed to the Transcaucasian servicemen combat greetings from Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, as well as wishes for new successes in military service. There is no higher duty for Komsomol servicemen, Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov stressed, than to increase vigilance and combat readiness, persistently master hardware and weapons, strengthen military discipline and carry on with honor the traditions handed down by the frontline men.

The conference delegates were addressed by Col Gen O. Kulishev, commander of the district; Lt Gen A. Shirinkin, member of the Military Council and chief of the district's Political Directorate; and I. Ordzhonikidze, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee.

Taking part in the conference were leading workers of the Georgian and Azerbaijan CP Central Committees.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS SUVOROV MEMORIAL MEETING

PM071441 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Feb 82 p 1

["Our Correspondent" report: "In Honor of a Great Military Leader"]

[Excerpt] A monument to A.V. Suvorov was unveiled 17 February in Kommuna Square in Moscow.

A meeting was held to mark the occasion, taking part in which were Comrades V.V. Grishin; D.F. Ustinov; V.F. Shauro, CPSU Central Committee section chief; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army General V.I. Petrov and Chief Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov; Army General I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Cadres Directorate; Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District; and representatives of the party, soviet and public organizations and the working people of the capital.